

Italy Again Becomes Election Issue in Italy

By ALVIN SHUSTER
Special to The New York Times

15 — United States, constantly stresses his party's aim as an issue election campaign. He repeated this again today in an interview in the Italian press, saying that one reason he did not want to pull Italy out of the alliance is that "I feel safer here."

"I feel that since Italy is not a member of the Warsaw Pact, from this viewpoint, there is the absolute certainty that we can proceed along the Italian road to socialism without any outside influence," he told the newspaper Corriere della Sera of Milan.

Fewer Restraints Seen
Mr. Berlinguer added that the Western system of defense offered fewer restraints on the Communist Party than the United States. He added that "one must be careful."

"Over there, in the East, perhaps they would want us to build socialism according to their wishes," he said. "But here in the West, some people don't even want to let us start."

He was alluding to the warnings by Mr. Kissinger, whom he has accused in the past of interfering in Italy's internal affairs. Still, the party leader suggested that membership in the alliance afforded the Communists a guarantee against Soviet interference in pursuing their type of socialism in Italy.

In a sense, too, the United States has been damaging the Christian Democrats through cooperation on a parliamentary inquiry into the bribes paid by Italian politicians by the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation. The members of the committee have now returned to Rome and have decided to meet tomorrow.

The Christian Democrats hoped to postpone these sessions until after the elections, but when the links will be 206 feet deep and will cover 250 square miles, thousands more animals must be rescued.

They include the two-toed sloth, the anteater and the kinkajou.

Because this jungle region, 50 miles west of the impenetrable Darien Gap between Panama and Colombia, was long jealously protected as a Cuna Indian reservation, it possesses many rare species.

The project is called Operation Noah II, but the animals aren't lined up two by two waiting for the Ark, said John C. Walsh, the tall bearded Bostonian who was sent by the International Society for the Protection of Animals to organize the rescue. "It's a struggle to get them into the boats. The big

cats are dangerous and even the smallest monkey puts up a fight. But the 20 or so Cuna and Cuna Indians I've got working for me are fantastic."

Every day, soon after dawn, a convoy of dugouts leaves the project's two campsites and heads for the Bayano River. The waters of the 30 river that now feed into the Bayano Dam reservoir.

Crane over floating logs and winching between the tops of trees that are still rooted in the lake bottom 100 feet below, the canoes spread out. Hundreds of insects — ants, beetles, spiders and innumerable — rain down on the occupants.

"The insects, the scorpions, the tarantulas, all the poisonous things from the jungle floor are now in the trees along with the animals we're trying to rescue," the 35-year-old Mr. Walsh said. "But I'm not playing God. I'm not trying to determine which animals walk the earth. If they're in trouble and need help, we're going to try to save them all. I'm not going to apologize for saving the life of a poisonous snake."

So far, none of the team have been bitten by a snake, though several have suffered tarantula bites. More serious is the risk of catching malaria, yellow fever or any other of the tropical diseases carried by mosquitoes and assorted insects.

Even the floating carcasses of animals are an occasional health hazard. But most of the smaller animals — anteaters, squirrels, kinkajous, porcupines, monkeys, sloths and snakes — have found their way to the tops of mango, chocolate, banana and avocado trees and, though thin, have kept alive on fruits and insects since the waters began to rise 10 weeks ago.

After they are seized by the rescue teams — whenever possible, Mr. Walsh tries to avoid knocking them out with tranquilizers — they are taken up river and released in areas that will not be cut off by the rising waters.

But in the coming weeks, as the waters rise and new islands are formed, the team will concentrate on saving the larger animals. "That's who we'll be after the deer, the big cats such as pumas, ocelots and jaguars, which are considered an endangered species, the tigers weighing up to 1,000 pounds and so on," Mr. Walsh said. "That's when the real fun will start."

Whether all these animals can be saved will depend on the project's resources, at present seriously depleted. The International Society for



John C. Walsh of Boston struggles with two-toed sloth in Panama's tropical rain forest.

Rescuers in Panama Bag Two-Toed Sloth

By ALAN RIDING
Special to The New York Times

BAYANO BRIDGE, Panama

In one of the world's wildest rain forests, a young American biologist and a

group of Panamanian Indians are trying to rescue animals of all species from the rising waters of a new dam.

Since the gates of the Bayano River Dam were closed in March this year, about 700 animals have been plucked from tree tops or tiny islands and moved to higher ground. Before the end of the rainy season in October, when the lake will be 206

feet deep and will cover 250 square miles, thousands more animals must be rescued.

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Protection Pledged for Britain's Asians

Special to The New York Times

LONDON, June 15 — Prime Minister James Callaghan promised Britain's Asian community today that it would receive police protection against racist violence.

Speaking in the House of Commons, he said the Asian immigrants — mostly Indians and Pakistanis — "are entitled to live without fear as are other citizens." His message reinforced a condemnation of racism yesterday by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Donald Coggan, as "a disgrace to Britain."

The Proceedings in the U.N. Today

June 16, 1976
GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Decolonization Committee
—10:30 A.M. and 3 P.M.
Committee on United Nations' role in disarmament—
10 A.M. and 3 P.M.
Tickets may be obtained at the public desk, main lobby, United Nations headquarters. Tours: 9 A.M. to 4:45 P.M.

Nonwhites in Britain constitute about 3.3 percent of the population.

Demonstrations in areas where Asians have settled have led to street fighting and two fatal stabbings in the last two weeks.

One Indian youth was killed at Southall in West London two weeks ago, and last Saturday night a white youth was killed in East Ham in East London. In both cases arrests have been made.

The second stabbing followed a march in East Ham by the National Front, a successor organization to the pre-World War II Fascist Party.

Denouncing these incidents as shameful, the Prime Minister declared: "We must deplore the

reception which is given to some families who arrive in our midst, with every legal right to do so."

"We must also condemn the marches of a racist character which take place in urban areas where families are living peacefully and pursuing their lawful activities. Where Christian people are taking part in such public demonstrations, it is a double disgrace."

Mr. Callaghan said he believed the police "will carry out fully the protection of those citizens rightfully in the country and bring the due process of law against those who abuse their rights."

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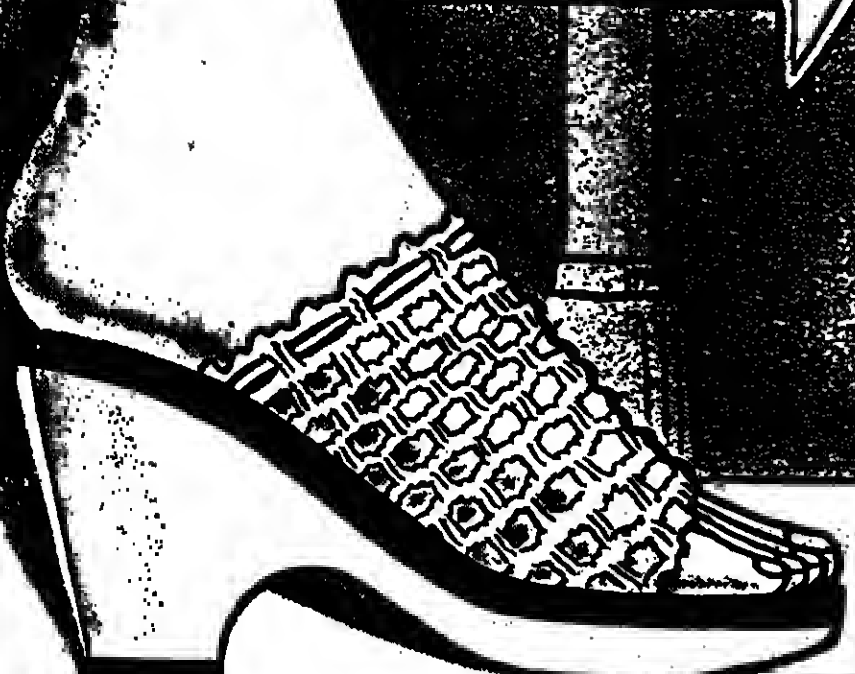
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Angolan Witnesses Testify Against Mercenaries

Special to The New York Times
LUIANDA, Angola, June 15—Angolan prosecution witnesses accused 13 British and American mercenaries today of murder, massacre, laying minefields, abuse of civilians, pillage and the destruction of property.

Most of the testimony on the fifth day of the trial of the mercenaries — 10 Britons and 3 Americans — was based on hearsay, with contradictions and lack of precise detail.

Six of the seven state witnesses called to identify the mercenaries immediately pointed to Costas Georgiou, the 25-year-old Cyprus-born British subject known as Tony Callan, as the mercenaries' commander.

The gravest charge leveled against Mr. Callan and his men was that they had been away from the boy had been killed.

Anti-Mercenary Proposal
LONDON, June 15 (Reuters)—A bill designed to halt the publication in British newspapers of advertisements for the recruitment of mercenaries was introduced in the House of Commons today.

By a vote of 184 to 89, the Commons decided to consider the measure, which does not form part of the Government's legislative program and therefore faces an uncertain future.

Robert Hughes, a member of the governing Labor Party, said his bill was directed particularly against recruitment for Rhodesia's army. He described mercenaries as obscure killers who murdered to order.

Mr. Hughes's bill would make newspaper publishers liable to prosecution for publication of advertisements for the recruitment of mercenaries for service outside Britain.

Several Conservative Party members at Parliament criticized the timing of the bill, saying it could affect the defense of the 13 mercenaries now on trial in Angola.

Eldon Griffiths told Mr. Hughes that "by choosing this day of all days to mount your attack on mercenaries, you may seriously have prejudiced the chances" of two Britons on trial for their lives in Angola.

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stone, in
you pr
a pair, in
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jolly

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Angry as Germans
importance of His
ng Next Week.

HARD GWERTZMAN
to The New York Times
LONDON, June 15—
many announced to
Secretary of State
Kissinger and Prime
Minister Vorster of South
Africa meet next week
in Bonn and not in
as originally planned
their talks were vital
needed a "secluded
statement infuriated
Kissinger and led the
German spokesman
Fungelsh to say that
"astonished" by the
of the announcement
Kissinger and his aides
were not irritated by
in locale but by the
of the German state-
which they feel intruded
substance of the dis-
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high-level meeting be-
American and South
officials. Washington
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"secluded" in was
about promising drama-
The meeting June
24 is to take up the
situation and other
African questions.
statement issued in Bonn
West German Govern-
collaboration with the
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that in view of the in-
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May Be in Mountains
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Bonn statement today
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Vorster meeting has
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Mr. Vorster and Mr.
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Washington early last

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is not found to end the
minority Government of
Minister Ian D. Smith in

Mr. Kissinger was in
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Treaty Organization
South Africa informed
Mr. Vorster, who did
to want to be rushing
eting with Mr. Kissin-
d be in Bonn the week
20 to meet with South
ambassadors stationed

Shifted by Vorster
ly, this meeting had
been set for July, but
that Mr. Kissinger
in Europe in the latter
June, Mr. Vorster
up.
Kissinger originally pro-
voting in Switzerland,
Vorster insisted on
many.
cretary of State then
subject in Oslo with
German Foreign Min-
is-Dietrich Genscher,
ked with Chancellor
hmidt.
n Mr. Kissinger's staff
ermans were "eager"
ceting, but Der Spie-
st German magazine,
Mr. Schmidt was re-
serve as host to Mr.

mans, however, said
was not a suitable
the Kissinger-Vorster
cause Foreign Minis-
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lated to South Africa
kind of Kissinger, no-
one diplomat said.
one, the West Ger-
posed a northern city,
hburg or Bremen. Be-
mburg's airport is
d has more hotel
Americans and South
hose Hamburg.

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by some people you know very well, **Hathaway**.

Now the Hathaway men, with typical **Yankee ingenuity**,
spotted this "white collar trend" early on, then went the English haberdashers
one better. They put it on a shirt that's shaped for an
American man's figure, in a style they call The Patriot.

And here's what your Father will like
about Patriotic Gentleman Jim. It has
raglan sleeves for a flatteringly
smooth fit and ease of movement.
And an inverted back pleat for even
more action freedom. (After all,
your Dad has more things

to do than lounge about
in his gentleman's club
reading the **London Times**.)

So when you buy this
haberdashing new Hathaway,
you get the best of both worlds:
British elegance and
comfortable American tailoring.

You're also getting
the **very newest** fashion look in
men's furnishings,

which is exactly
what you
should expect
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and cotton with
permanent press.
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Rumsfeld Appeals to the Greeks To Improve Their NATO Links

Special to The New York Times

NAIROBI, Kenya, June 15—Secretary of Defense Donald H. Rumsfeld, on his way to Africa, stopped off in Athens today and strongly urged Greek officials to formalize their wavering links to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Mr. Rumsfeld told reporters on his plane traveling to Nairobi, "We discussed Greece, its role, its importance in the NATO alliance and the importance of regularizing their relations with NATO."

To the annoyance of the United States, Greece has adopted a passive role in NATO since the war in Cyprus two years ago.

Mr. Rumsfeld and his staff arrived in Nairobi shortly before midnight for talks in the Kenyan capital. It is the first time that a United States Defense Secretary has visited Africa on an official mission. Mr. Rumsfeld also will visit Zaire.

In flying to Africa from Brussels, where he attended a NATO meeting, Mr. Rumsfeld has agreed to discuss military aid programs to Kenya and Zaire. The move is designed to meet growing Soviet weapons capacity and strength in such African nations as Somalia, Uganda, Angola and Guinea.

Greek Cypriot Aide Delays an Extension Of U.N. Peace Force

By KATHLEEN TELTCH

Special to The New York Times

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., June 15—Last-minute objections from the Greek Cypriots held up for hours today as Security Council action to renew the mandate of the United Nations Peace Force in Cyprus, which was scheduled to expire at midnight.

A resolution to extend the mandate of the international force of 2,500 for another six months was circulated today with the expectation that it would be approved 13 to 0. China and Benin (formerly Dahomey) had indicated privately that they would not vote for the text but simply abstain from the vote.

However, Foreign Minister John Christofides of Cyprus delayed the vote by insisting on changes to the text, principally to reflect his Government's charges that Turkish troops, which now hold 40 percent of the Mediterranean island country, are continuing to expel Greek Cypriots from the areas they control.

Mr. Christofides was said to have told Council members that his Government would refuse to allow the United Nations force to remain on the island if the Council resolution was not altered. The resolution was not altered. The Greek and Turkish communities in Cyprus previously had informed Secretary General Kurt Waldheim that they agreed to extension of the mandate of the peace force. The United Nations troops were to be divided between the Greek Cypriots and the Turkish Cypriots who are reinforced by thousands of Turkish soldiers who landed on the island in July 1974.

The renewal resolution was negotiated privately in an effort to gain acceptance from both sides.

Support in West Senate.
NICOSIA, Cyprus, June 15 (UPI)—Greek Cypriot leader, Glafkos Clerides, has called on his Government to turn to the West for a solution to the Cyprus problem.

"We must cease to rely only on the Eastern bloc and the nonaligned world to solve the Cyprus problem," he said at a political rally last night. "We must revise radically our foreign policy and try to get the West to support our cause because only the West can give a solution to our problem."

Arafat Meets King Khalid.
RIYADH, Saudi Arabia, June 15 (Agence France Press)—The Palestinian Liberation Organization's Yassir Arafat had a meeting here today with King Khalid on the first leg of a tour of the Gulf States. Mr. Arafat is seeking support for the Arab League's demand for a ceasefire in the Lebanese civil war.

Merchant Set Free In Rome Kidnapping

ROME, June 15 (Reuters)

The police found a kidnapped meat merchant unharmed today in a deserted convent near the colosseum. His abductors had threatened to execute him tomorrow unless authorities in Rome sharply reduced retail beef costs.

Giuseppe Ambrosio, 53, was discovered chained to a bed in the convent shortly after a surveyor had stumbled upon the kidnappers.

The police said that the surveyor entered the convent this morning to assess its value for sale. He was stopped by a man and a woman, clubbed with a pistol butt, and bound and gagged.

He later managed to alert a colleague, who called the police. When they arrived, the kidnappers had escaped.

Rome's meat wholesalers had collected more than 100 tons of beef to meet the "ransom" for Mr. Ambrosio.

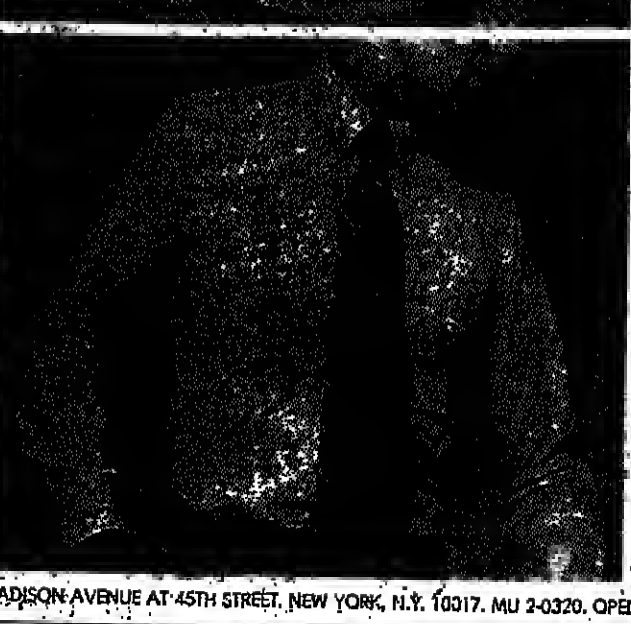
Hanoi Declares Punishment Of 'Stubborn' Is Planned

BANGKOK, Thailand, June 15 (AP)—Vietnam's new National Assembly will punish for "severe" elements when it meets for the first time next month.

The assembly, which is convened the last week of May in Hanoi, is expected to announce the official reunification of North and South Vietnam.

Previous broadcasts from Hanoi and Saigon said that the 492-member assembly would take up such matters as a new constitution, a flag, a national anthem and the setting up of administrative machinery.

Paul Stuart



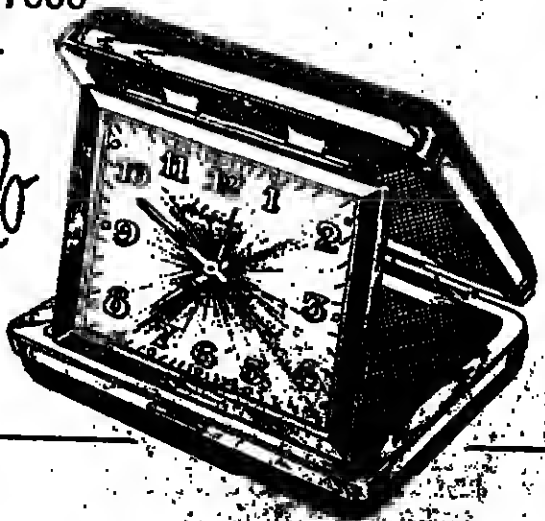
At Paul Stuart, sensible apparel for summer begins. Above: Our rag sleeve pullover of long staple cotton, so soft it's not softer than most fabrics. For the discriminating, the trim and collar, made of English poplin. The shirt in soft tones of green or tan with a wood button. The poplin trim, tan. S, M, L, XL. Center: Cushman never been so cool as our one-ply sun-weight Scottie's neck. It is soft to be worn with shirt, and light to be worn with varied tones of a red, green, yellow grey. Sizes 36 to 44. Also in two-ply more. \$65. Below: Few shirts are cooler or lighter than this fine cotton batiste. And on summer days, quite as refreshing as the driest shade sand; soft blue, peach, suntan or button cuffs. 14 to 17-35. \$22.50.

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Paul Stuart

OPS SEEING GN VISITORS

from Page 1, Col. 1

At Paul Stuart's age, it is all enough to work. His state of health had seemed to be good. The meeting of the Committee decided to be a definite one. The spokesman said he first made a statement by a Chinese official. Chairman Mao's statement was no specific statement. He was in good health.

Every Night

to Peking who observed the Great People over the last night. He noticed that Chinese leaders had been held there through the night, visiting head of state. He was not received by the Committee's decision. Chairman Mao's statement was no specific statement. He was in good health.

to a source close to the Chinese leader. The Chinese leader said that the party was "tired" and that he would meet Chairman of the Standing of the National People's Congress, instead of having a meeting with Mao.

Mao had a 30-minute speech on Saturday with old Mr. Chai, and press gave unusual. He said it. A photograph of the front page of the Pao rather than at the end, which is more

speech made at Mr. Chai's farewell banquet. Prime Minister Hua said stress on the leader's talks with apparently suggesting audience was intended one with Chairman

Chinese leader's last with a foreign dignitary on May 27 when he minutes with Prime Minister Ali Bhatti of Pakistan. After that meeting, he told reporters here he had a "bad cold."

Public Activity
Meeting of audiences to Mao Tse-tung's only visit since August 1959. He presided at the meeting of the Chinese Party in Peking.

He was absent from a major public forum in the capital, the session of the Fourth National Congress, the nation's legislature, which met in 1975.

Two weeks, Mr. Mao's with visitors have been shorter, lasting 10 minutes, compared with an hour and a half. He said he was a few months last such lengthy as with former President M. Nixon on

photographs of Mr. Mao's meetings have Chinese party officials at the audiences in Peking. He had been in a weakened condition. He had been in a weakened condition. He had been in a weakened condition.

SAILS I.L.O. FOR COMMUNISTS

A. June 15 (UPI)—The American delegation to a world employment conference denounced the International Labor Organization for "unforgivable" Communist control.

Brown, head of the delegation to the employment conference, said the I.L.O. in Communist government achieving full employment ignored their violent repression of the rights of the workers.

own said that the I.L.O. by its example in developing nations to the same practices as Communists.

But other countries, he said, are relieved from the problem of unemployment if they were to resort to forced collectivization in the external part of the rural areas," he said.

than praising the I.L.O., Mr. Brown said, "a United Nations should have pointed out the trouble in the countries, troubled by unemployment, to produce enough food for themselves and much of the world as well."

Reported Sending to China in July

WASHINGTON, June 15 — President Ford has asked Senate Republican Hugh Scott, to visit in July to gain a first-hand impression of the political situation there, Congress sources said today.

sources said that Mr. Scott planned to report to President Ford on his return to Washington at the end of the month.

Pennsylvania Senator Scott visited Peking in 1972. He is a Democratic leader. He is a Democratic leader. He is a Democratic leader.

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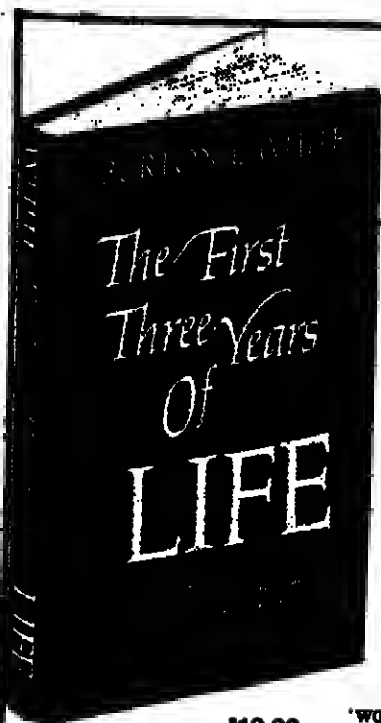
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Rabin Says Control of Lebanon By Syria Would Threaten Israel

Continued From Page 1, Col. 2

happening in its neighboring country," he said.

"We are fully aware of the possible consequences and dangers to our security interests and to the stability of the entire region should Lebanon lose its independence and fall under the domination of the terrorists' organization or be trampled under Syrian rule."

Mr. Rabin said that Lebanon was paying the price for its failure to head Israel's warnings and submit the "trouble-making and provocative" Palestinian organizations and their leaders.

He said that a combination of factors would determine at what point Lebanese developments would be viewed by his

Government as "intolerable" for Israeli security. The Prime Minister listed them as:

1. The aims of the foreign military forces engaged in Lebanon and whom they are fighting.

2. What territory they hold and how close it is to the Israeli border.

3. The size and composition of the forces.

4. The duration of their stay. In his review of his tenure, Mr. Rabin said that progress toward peace could be facilitated by the interim agreement on Sinai concluded with Egypt through Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and by the periodic extension of the mandate of the United Nations peacekeeping force on the Syrian front.

Syrian Bitterly Assails Arafat For Position on Lebanon Crisis

By JAMES F. CLARITY

Special to The New York Times

DAMASCUS, Syria, June 15. "Arafat, really, he is a fool. A senior Syrian official today bitterly attacked Yasser Arafat, stands against Syria is not the head of the Palestine Liberation Organization, and Kamal Jumblat, the leader of the Lebanese leftists-Moslem alliance resisting Syria's armed intervention in Lebanon.

The Syrian official, who asked that he not be identified by name or title, usually reflects the views and moods of the Government of President Hafez al-Assad, who has said virtually nothing publicly since the escalation of the Syrian intervention two weeks ago.

The Syrian official, speaking in an interview, also said the Palestinian and Lebanese leftist forces would be destroyed by the Syrian Army if they attacked it.

The official declined to confirm a report that a peacekeeping force of four Arab nations, approved by the Arab League in Cairo last week, would be deployed in Lebanon within 10 days.

The official, speaking in English, said that a number of Arab nations, including Egypt, "are criticizing us and preventing the Palestinians to attack our army."

"If they do so, Syria will beat them," he added. "If Syria wants to beat them, it's very easy. If they attack us they will be destroyed."

Then, in probably the sharpest language any Syrian official has used in public about Mr. Arafat, the official said,

"Arafat is a matter of regret."

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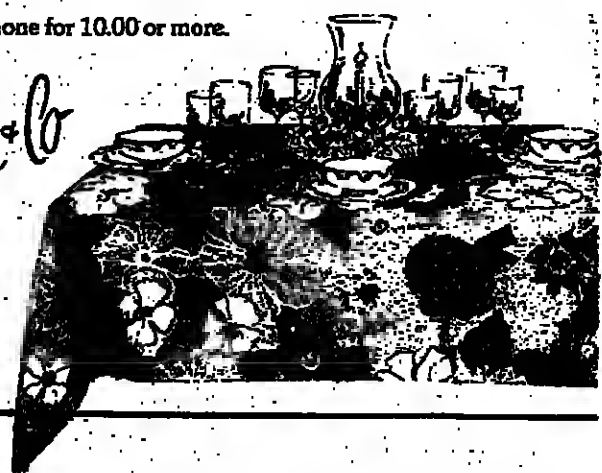
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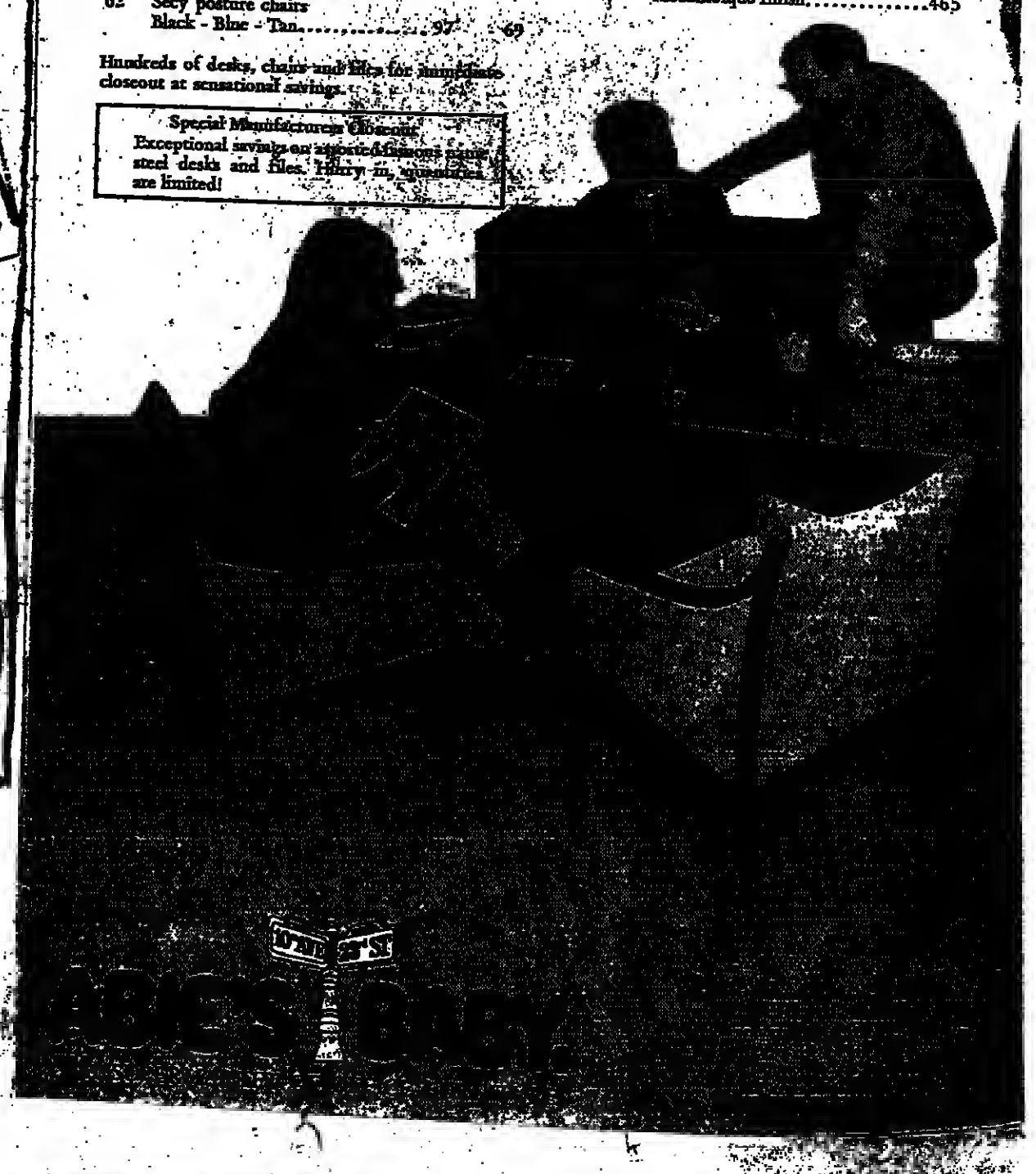
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JAMES M. MARKHAM

J. of Lebanon, June 15—
 General Mahmoud
 the Arab League met
 the village of Kfour
 President Suleiman Fran-
 other Lebanese Chris-
 ders in an effort to
 their opposition to the
 of so Arab peace-
 to Lebanon.
 ranjeh and the right-
 istian leadership have
 that they call Syria's
 "hot hut have vowed to
 with forces any joint
 to Lebanon.
 he returned to Damas-
 Syrian radio reported
 as having said that
 Franjeh had accepted
 resolutions of the Arab
 while at the same time
 the Syrian initiative
 to troops into Lebanon.
 istian Phalangist ra-
 its participants, said Mr.
 and other right-wing
 and told Mr. Riad that
 League troops were
 Lebanon, French troops
 also be permitted to
 "country or peace-
 cations."
 he has feared to send
 Lebanon if the major
 the conflict and in-
 Arab states agree.
 public utilities be-
 Riad's arrival were
 the Christian right-
 ot changed their po-
 Anshuri radio, which
 Franjeh, reported
 Riad was coming to
 for the league de-
 week on sending
 ch the President as-
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 to be give Presi-
 al-Assad of Syria
 Lebanon, where he
 eated to have 13,000
 a large force of
 employed "to neutral-
 and Moslem leftist
 ., a daily that sup-
 ranjeh, reported to
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 town of Jureih by
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 rian and Palestin-
 But the Christians
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 adiation Efforts
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 between the
 Minister and the
 is highly unusual.
 major Jalloud re-
 he believed the
 be persuad-
 the Arab League

Syria and its Christian community threatened to delay the Arab League's morce; Palestinian businessmen have been somewhat desperate in their appeals for assistance from the Syrian Arab Republic.

To Near Israel (AP) — A spokesman for the Palestinian Liberation Organization said today that over 100,000 Palestinian refugees are moving to the West Bank, some 20 miles from the Israeli border.

His Merj Uyun, 10 miles southwest of Haifa, which reportedly sank yesterday.

The International Red Cross reported in Beirut that Syrian army units had advanced to within 10 and a half miles of the Israeli frontier.

Officials in Tel Aviv, according to the Associated Press, say that they believe that the Syrians have moved beyond the Golan Heights.

Exchanges of prisoners and to subsidize the front lines of the Lebanese Moslems in Beirut and the Golan Heights.

Israel said their army had 55 persons killed and 24 hurt in the shelling of the daily death toll.

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A Policy All Israelis Can Agree On: Staying Out of Lebanon

By TERENCE SMITH
Special to The New York Times

JERUSALEM, June 15—"An Israeli intervention in Lebanon now," a senior Government analyst observed here, "would only benefit the P.L.O."

In a sentence, that observation succinctly summarizes both the Israeli view of the current situation in Lebanon and the rationale behind Israel's continuing restraint in the crisis there.

Despite the buildup of Syrian forces in Lebanon, including the presence of some Syrian units close to Israel's northern border, officials here feel that the argument against Israeli intervention is stronger than ever.

Israel's overriding concern is not the situation as it stands now, but the kind of Lebanon that will emerge from the crisis. Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin expressed this today in warning in Parliament that Israel's security interests and the stability of the entire Middle East as well would be endangered if either the Syrians or the Palestinians were to wind up in permanent control of Lebanon.

If the result of the civil war and Syrian involvement is a militant, radicalized Lebanon that opens a new front against Israel, then the strategic situation will have been changed for the worse. But that is not the situation now, in the Israeli view, and Israeli intervention at this point is not going to help keep it from coming to pass.

"Their Tea Party"

On the contrary, officials here argue, if Israel were to intervene now, it would effectively transform the crisis from an inter-Arab dispute into an Arab-Israeli conflict. The Palestinian Liberation Organization appears to be getting the worst of it at the moment and Israel has no wish to interrupt that process. By intervening now, Israel would become a lightning rod that would draw the heat

away from the Palestinians and probably unite the fractious Arab elements.

"It's their tea party at the moment," one Israeli policy maker said. "If the situation eventually turns against us, we'll cope with it then. But we are not going to hasten the day by intervening one minute before we have to."

Significantly, this policy has won wide support here. Even the leaders of the Likud opposition bloc have reluctantly conceded that the Government has acted wisely in holding back. Some of the more hard-line figures have criticized the failure to make good on early warnings to Syria against crossing the "red line" in Lebanon, but most Israelis seem to agree that the restraint displayed so far has paid off.

In military terms, neither the Syrian force in Lebanon, which is now believed to total 9,000 to 12,000 regulars, nor the pending arrival of an Arab force, constitutes a serious threat to Israel.

Serious Practical Problems

The Syrian force has met unexpected opposition and seems fully occupied with the task of consolidating its position within Lebanon. It is in no position, in the Israeli view, to suddenly mount an assault against Israel.

In addition, Iraq's mobilization and reported troop movements along the Syrian border have forced Damascus to reply in kind. According to press reports from Damascus, Syria has dispatched two armored brigades and a third brigade equipped with mobile surface-to-air missiles—a total of 6,000 men—to its eastern frontier.

The remaining units of Syria's standing army are in their customary positions along the Golan Heights cease-fire line. Syria would therefore face serious practical problems, in the Israeli view, in mounting a serious assault on Israel by way of Lebanon.

The controversial inter-Arab force proposed by the Arab League is so far a phantom

army and Israeli officials are frankly skeptical whether it will ever come to be. It consists of no more than a few dozen Libyan and Algerian officers who reportedly have been flown into Beirut in advance of their national contingents.

According to sources here, Syrian agreement to the force was based on two unpublicized conditions: that all Arab states, including Lebanon, agree to its creation, and that the units come into the country under Syrian supervision. Since outgoing Lebanese President Suleiman Franjeh has already objected to the idea of the inter-Arab force, its future seems far from certain.

Unappetizing Possibilities

Instead, the Israeli expectation is that the Syrian units will remain in Lebanon as long as it takes to establish a viable pro-Syrian Government under newly-elected President Elias Sarkis. This seems certain to take months, if not longer.

A long-term Syrian presence in Lebanon would pose another kind of threat to Israel, however. Reflecting this view, Prof. Mordechai Abir of Hebrew University observed last week: "The first minute after the imposition of the Pax Syria in Lebanon—that is the moment we have to watch out for."

One possibility is that once peace has been restored, Syria might move in large-scale conventional forces and convert Lebanon into a fourth "confrontation state" around Israel. Another possibility, no more appealing to the Israelis, is that Damascus will make peace with the Palestinian leadership and then, to restore its political credit in the Arab world, build the P.L.O. up to a stronger position than ever.

In the first case, Israel would confront a hostile army on its northern border for the first time in 28 years. To protect such a force, Syria could even install a line of anti-aircraft missiles along the Litani

River, closing off that area to Israeli warplanes.

In the second instance, a revitalized and re-equipped Palestinian movement might resume intensive attacks on Israeli settlements across the Lebanese frontier. Then Israel would be forced to respond in kind.

after the Arab chance to catch up from the Lebanese.

"The long-term Lebanon is fraught with dangers for us," one Israeli official observed. "But in the best thing we could do, the best thing we would be forced to respond in kind."

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ED L. MADDEN
New York Times
ON, June 15—The
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the disclosure of
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required. The G.A.O.
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officers, formed after
d coup, will select a
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today.
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Juan Maria Bordab-
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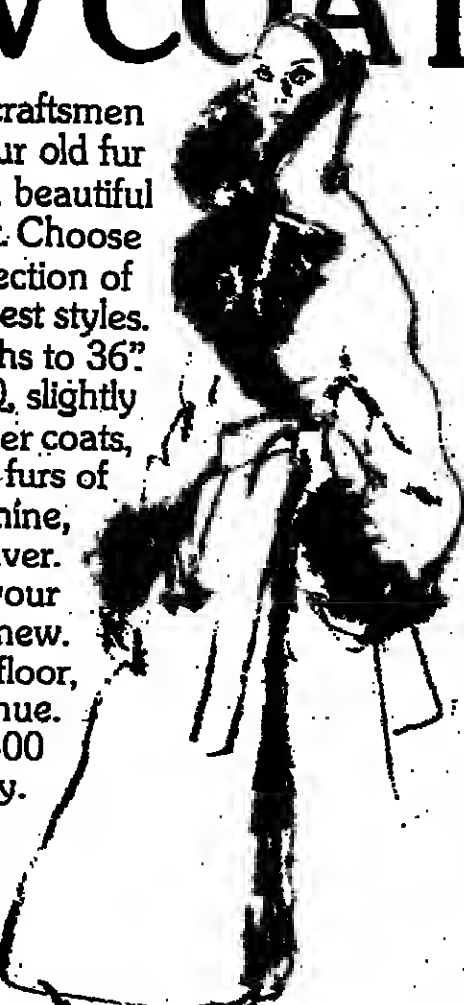
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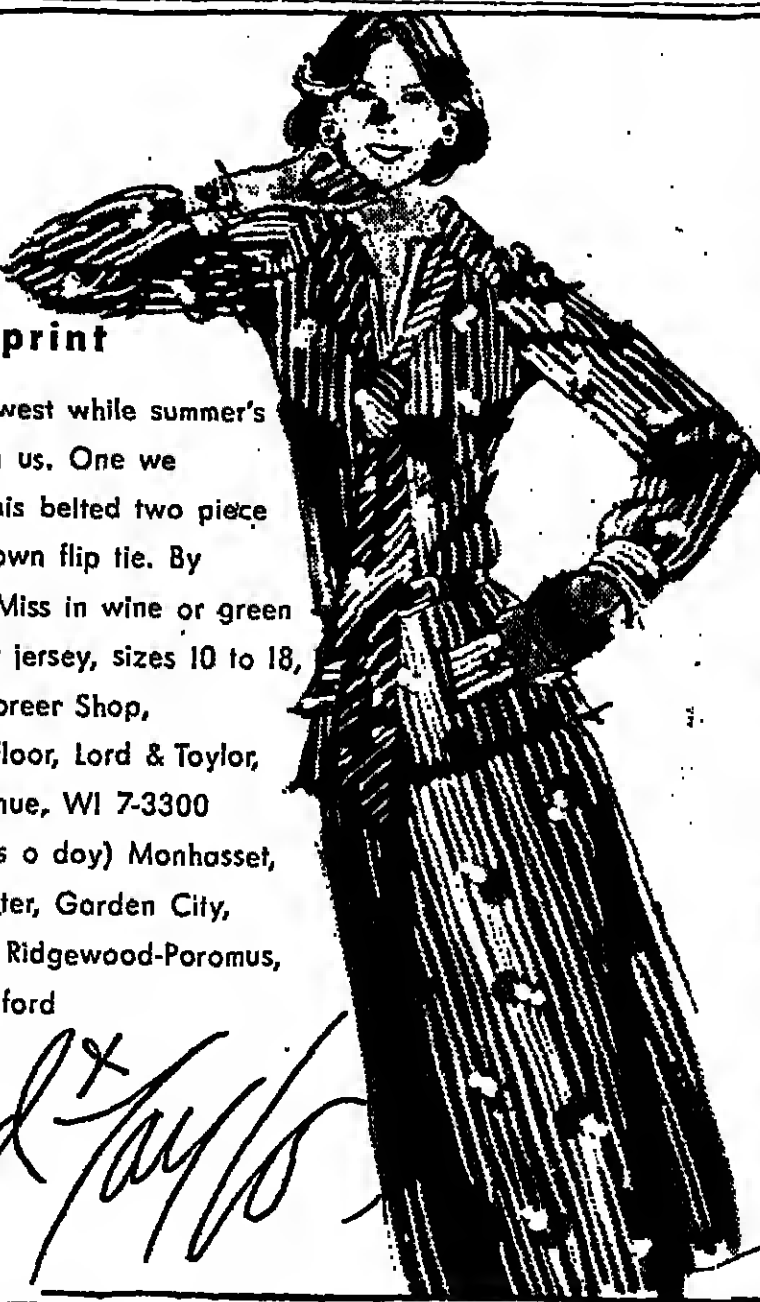
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TEAMSTERS VOTE CHIEF A BIG RAISE

Fitzsimmons Pay Going to \$156,250 From \$125,000

By LEE DEMBART
Special to The New York Times
LAS VEGAS, Nev., June 15—That officials of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters are overpaid and dictatorial, the union's convention voted overwhelmingly today to increase their president's salary to \$156,250 a year and vastly increase his power over the union.

Hoisting down several delegates who opposed the raise, the convention cheered the union's president, Frank E. Fitzsimmons, and the other international officers, whose salaries were also increased 25 percent.

Before the raise, Mr. Fitzsimmons's salary of \$125,000 a year made him the highest-paid labor leader in the world. He has an unlimited expense account and a union-owned Lear jet plane at his disposal.

To help finance the raises, the convention voted to increase the dues that every teamster pays to his local union and to increase the per capita dues that the locals pay to the international.

Every member's dues will increase by \$2 a month this Oct. 1 and by an additional \$1 a month on Oct. 1, 1977. On that date, any teamster whose dues are not equal to two hours' pay a month will pay an additional \$1 a month increase. On each succeeding Oct. 1, his dues will increase by \$2 a month until he is paying twice his hourly rate in dues.

Minimum dues are now \$3 a month. Under the new system, a workers earning \$15,000 a year would pay approximately \$15 a month dues.

In addition, the per capita dues that each local union pays to the international for each member would be increased from \$2.15 a month to \$2.65 this year and \$3.15 to 1977.

The convention also voted to give Mr. Fitzsimmons the power to appoint an unlimited number of "international representatives," whose duties, salaries and expenses he will be free to determine.

A watchdog group, the professional drivers' council, called Prod, charged in a report three weeks ago that the international union's ability to reward its supporters with high-paying low-work positions was a key element in its power structure. The new job of international representative increases Mr. Fitzsimmons's ability to do that.

But the 2,300 convention delegates, most of whom profit from the union's spoils system, had no qualms about granting the raises and the additional powers.

One delegate, Pete Camarata of Detroit, offered an amendment to limit Mr. Fitzsimmons's salary to \$100,000 a year, saying that it would "silence the critics of our union and impose a higher level of accountability on our officers."

But Mr. Fitzsimmons, who was to the chair, interrupted him, "I want you to make the explanation of why you are proposing the amendment," Mr. Fitzsimmons said. "I don't want you to question the accountability of these officers."

The delegates cheered, and a score of them lined up at microphones to speak against the amendment. "We as delegates to this convention feel that you gentlemen are worth every penny," one delegate said. Another said he thought the salaries should be raised 50 percent.

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Discwasher is a patented, professional record cleaning system that removes dust and chemicals without damaging or leaving residue in the grooves. Its design, performance, and quality are far superior to any cloths, vacuums, or other gizmos.

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**Dad can stand a little good, clean
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A dirty needle (stylus) can make the finest stereo systems sound awful. The SC-1 lets Dad remove accumulated dirt without snagging the delicate stylus assembly. The SC-1 even lets Dad see whether his stylus needs attention with its convenient built-in magnifying mirror. The Discwasher SC-1. A little gift that can make a vital difference.

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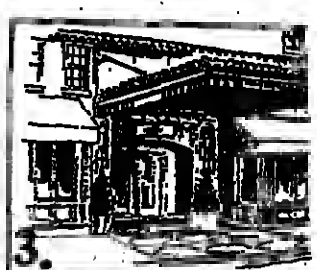
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RIOT FOUND

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AUL DELANEY

FILE, June 15—Tessie, the United States on Civil Rights day that antibus here last Sept. incendiary after some in the governmental commands among city and city officials cal indecision. Seven-Herson County police- in the rioting. among in the first two the three-day hearing o a frustration on the adults and students with their elected pub- to achieve peaceful tion. as B. Glick, acting counsel of the commis- that Sept. 5 was cru- segregation of schools cause it set the tone pire school year. tring the night of Sept. more than 70 people tested. Col. John Nevin, ville police chief, testi- he offered 250 riot- policemen to aid county battling several thou- monstrators. But orders by them never came. he Louis J. Hollenbach, county judge, said that not need the city off- reement on Police. Hollenbach told the on that he had not n city policemen, be- agreement the state ere to be used as back- county officers, and be- ty policemen would be o handle planned dem- the next day. ck B. Hall, administra- tism to Gov. Julian testified that it was his unding that the county forces would go to the ach other before state were called in. of the troopers had to m Frankfort, the state 45 minutes away, and s were blocked by hun- cars and construction nt and by fires set by rs. y and city police offi- id that normally they o to the aid of each necessary. But Col. McDaniel, Jefferson, chief, said that he Judge Hollenbach for a that night, because Hollenbach is my first

mony and interviews in- that competition be- two young politicians. Harvey L. Sloane, 40 old, and Judge Hollen- 5, who are expected to each other next year, actor in decisions made the rioting. It was for ason that the Judge re- id from city police—the f political damage to Hollenbach and political to Mavor Sloane—a member of the commis- arged. ner, the staff member Judge Hollenbach was ned that black officers city force might further e the rioting whites. Hollenbach said that he stracted his officers to y in handling the mob. Officials Accused missioner Franke is M. an charged that Judge ach failed to enforce w and that he was reluc- o order arrests because demonstrators were h The judge denied that had any racial consider-

rade of witnesses ac- elected officials and ra of the school adminis- of causing more prob- an they solved. an Johnson, president of iville National Associa- or the Advancement of i People, said that local ate officials abdicated oations during the dur- turnoil. A panel of stu- said the things would orked out fine if the of- ad stayed out and would ter if all adults let the alone.

EASED BENEFITS ETERANS BACKED

HINGTON, June 15 (AP) House Veterans Affairs tee voted today to in- smoothly payments for ion veterans and depen- receiving pensions and ty payments to match living increases. io response to a years- mpaign by World War ns the bill provides for t time a 25 percent in- in all pension benefits erans 80 or older. It affect 169,900 veteranc t of \$65 million a year. ompensation for veter- eiving payment for ser- nected disability would d by 8 percent on Oct. cost of \$393 million for t fiscal year. Payments endents would rise too. ons paid to veterans and ents based on low-in- ould be raised by 7 per- ext Jan. 1 at a cost of illioo in the next fiscal the bill would make per- an 8 percent increase ion payments voted last which are due to expire

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Toxicologist Doubts Antibiotics Caused Beaten Marine's Death

SAN DIEGO, June 15 (AP)—A Navy toxicologist said today that Lynn McClure, a Marine recruit who was severely beaten in combat training, did not die from an overdose of antibiotics. Medical witnesses had said that such an overdose could have caused death.

Capt. Frank Raasch, head of the toxicology department at Balboa Naval Hospital in San Diego, told a Marine court-martial that medical records showed no signs that Private McClure's breathing was affected by large doses of streptomycin and gentamycin, four days before his death on March 13.

"None of the doses produced any change in McClure's respiratory activity," Captain Raasch said.

Private McClure, 20 years old, was knocked unconscious in a mock bayonet fight last Dec. 6 at the Marine Corps Recruit Depot. He died three months later in Houston's Veterans Hospital, never regaining consciousness.

Staff Sgt. Harold Bronson of Presport, Fla., is being court-martialed in Private McClure's death, the first of three drill sergeants to face trial.

Sergeant Bronson, 30, has been charged with assault, negligent homicide, violating general orders and mistreating a recruit. If convicted of all those charges, he could be sentenced to five years in prison.

Under cross-examination by a civilian defense attorney, Daniel Hunter, Captain Raasch said the doses given to Private McClure—180 milligrams of gentamycin and 4 grams of streptomycin daily—were above the recommended amounts. He also said that he had never seen Private McClure personally.

Captain Raasch's testimony for the prosecution appeared to undermine that of two other Navy medical experts from the San Diego hospital, Comdr.



United Press International
Sgt. Harold E. Bronson on his way to court in San Diego, Calif., Monday.

William O. Harrison and Lieut. Comdr. Michael Kilpatrick.

In the first full day of testimony, Commander Harrison said medical records from Houston had showed that Private McClure was given large doses of gentamycin and streptomycin within two days of his death.

"The evidence is clear in textbooks that death could be caused in such a way," Commander Harrison said. "They should not have been given together."

Dr. Ethel D. Erickson, assistant medical examiner at the Houston hospital, testified earlier for the Government that Private McClure's body had not been tested for possible toxic or chemical damage because his head injuries were almost three months old.

Dr. Joseph Jachimczyk, the Harris County medical examiner, said in Houston that any possible overdose of drugs would be proved by hospital records, not autopsy record.

Commander Kilpatrick told the eight-man trial court, made up of officers and enlisted men, that Private McClure had been given "extremely large doses" of the two drugs.

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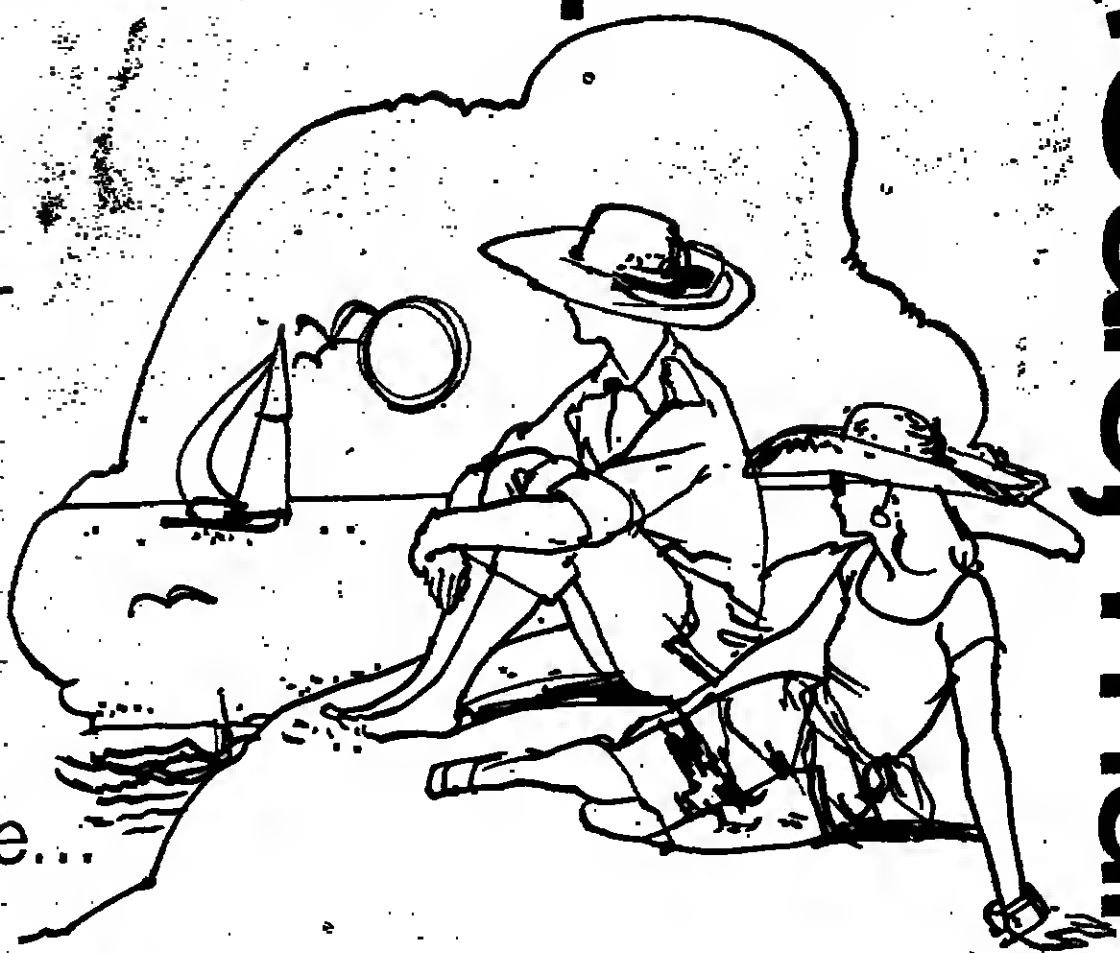
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Clearance, girls' 4-6x sportswear. Famous name. (D. 051) **sale \$4-\$9**
Girls' 7-14 jeans, pants. (D. 037) Reg. 7.50-12.50 **sale \$6 pr.**
Girls' straw handbags. (D. 146) Reg. \$3 **sale \$2**
Famous maker boys' T-shirts. 8-18. (D. 074) Reg. \$4-\$6.50 **sale \$3**
Special purchase boys' swimwear. Famous name. Sizes 8-18. (D. 074) **sale \$4**
Famous name boys' swimwear 4-7. (D. 072) Reg. 4.50-\$6 **sale 3.50**
Famous name boys' tops 4-7. (D. 072) Reg. 3.60-4.50 **sale 2.50**

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90" sofa and matching loveseat*. Cotton velvet. (D. 418) Reg. \$930 **sale \$499****
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6-pc. apartment-size dining room. (D. 413) Orig. \$924 **sale \$777****
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Colonial look sofa & loveseat. (D. 462) Reg. \$740 **sale \$498****
Not at Jamaica, Flatbush or White Plains.
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Not at Jamaica, Flatbush or Massapequa.
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Bamboo design traditional tables*. 3 styles. (D. 417) Reg. \$135 ea. **sale \$99****
Bassett 3-pc. bookcase set*. Campaign style. (D. 421) **sale \$488****
Chrome and glass table & chairs*. (D. 412) **sale \$577****

Travel, sport specials!

Men's molded American Tourister luggage. 2 and 3 suiters in olive. (D. 097) Orig. \$80-\$85 **sale \$3.60-56.95****
American Tourister luggage. Totes, carbags. (D. 097) Orig. \$35-\$70 **sale \$21-\$4.99**
20% to 40% off attaches. Famous name. (D. 097) Orig. \$30-\$60 **sale \$23-\$2.50**
Men's tennis wear. Polyester/cotton shirts, S-M-L-XL, shorts 30-40. (D. 247) Reg. \$10-\$13 **sale \$8 to \$9**
Ladies' tennis wear. S-M-L. 8-16. (D. 247) Reg. \$9-\$29 **sale \$7 to \$19**
Travel-size backgammon set. (D. 147) Reg. \$25 **sale \$18**
Spalding Long Flite golf set. Right or left hand styles. (D. 038) Reg. \$115 **sale 86.25****
Not at Jamaica, Flatbush or Parkchester. Add \$3.50 for delivery.
Wilson Flag-Hi golf set. 3 woods; 8 irons. (D. 038) Reg. \$130 **sale 97.50****
Not at Jamaica, Flatbush or Parkchester. Add \$3.50 for delivery.
Wilson M-90 golf balls. Championship quality. (D. 038) Reg. \$10 **sale 7.50 doz.**
Not at Jamaica, Flatbush or Parkchester.
Tensor M-90 steel tennis racket. (D. 038) Reg. \$25 **sale \$16**
Marks personal scissors. (D. 014) Reg. 7.50-9.50 **sale 5.60-7.10**

Home help, more, on sale!

Maytag 2-cycle heavy duty washer.† For standard washer installation add \$5; for one hose connection add \$15. (D. 180) Orig. \$369 **sale \$280****
Add \$5 delivery.
G.E. 5,000 BTU air conditioner. Style #TE 605; 795 watts; 48.53 EYCO. A cool buy! (D. 163) **sale \$159****
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Full scientific calculator. AC adaptor optional. \$5. (D. 216) **sale \$20****
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TV, stereo, lots more!

Electroponic AM/FM stereo receiver with 8-track deck. (D. 110) **sale \$110****
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Solid state 19" color TV. 19" picture meas. diag. (D. 271) **sale \$295****
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Macy's Own Brand rotary cassette. Battery or electric operation. (D. 123) **sale \$16****
Add \$2 for delivery.
Famous name 23-channel CB radio. (D. 123) **sale \$95****
Add \$2 for delivery.
Keystone electric eye camera. (D. 096) **sale \$35****
Add \$2 delivery.
Keystone pocket camera. (D. 096) **sale \$19****
Add \$2 delivery.
Capehart AM/FM stereo console. 8-track play deck, AM/FM stereo radio. (D. 110) Orig. \$200 **sale \$129****
Add \$5 for delivery.
Solid state portable phonograph. (D. 083) **sale \$20****
Not at New Rochelle, Massapequa, Jamaica, Flatbush, Parkchester. Add \$2 for delivery.
Solid state 12" TV. Black and white 12" picture meas. diag. (D. 223) **sale \$75****
Add \$3.50 for delivery.

Dismissal of Soviet Linguist Exemplifies Moscow's Political Curbs on Science

By CHRISTOPHER S. WREN

Social to The New York Times

MOSCOW, June 13—Errors of a scientific character are one thing, but ideological errors are entirely another—these are absolutely terrible," declared an official at the Institute of Linguistics of the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

The occasion was a meeting reviewing the activities of Igor A. Melchuk, a prominent Soviet linguist, for a nominally routine reappointment to the institute staff. The outcome was that Mr. Melchuk was ousted from his post as senior research fellow.

His scientific credentials were not criticized—professionally, he has been compared with the American linguistic scholar Noam Chomsky—but his ideological errors included writing a letter to The New York Times last January in defense of another dissident scientist, the Nobel peace laureate Andrei D. Sakharov.

Consequently Mr. Melchuk was discharged. "The whole session was a monstrous farce," the 43-year-old linguist related. "I worked at the institute for 20 years and published 150 books and papers. And no one there had the courage to stand up and say a kind word about me."

Political Reliability
The case highlights the priorities set by the Soviet scientific establishment, which the Soviet Union says has a quarter of the world's scientists.

Their advancement depends on political reliability as well as scientific curiosity. The price for running against the political grain is stiff. Scientists showing signs of dissidence are promptly shorn of prestige and position; their work, perhaps based on years of research, is removed from libraries or is published with their names expunged.

When the physical chemist Veniamin G. Levich, a corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences, applied to emigrate to Israel in 1972, he was not merely removed from his institute post, five scientific committees and two editorial boards; the chair he held at

Moscow State University was abolished.

Moreover, in virtually every similar case, the response of colleagues has been silence. A number of scientists interviewed attribute this more to the prevailing system of rewards than to fears of repression. Orthodox scientists reap escalating benefits that place them among the elite materially as well as intellectually, and these and their careers could be threatened if they got involved.

"Under Stalin it was a question of life or death," said Dr. Levich's wife, Tanya. "Now it has become a question of being allowed to go abroad for a longer period."

The Soviet Communist Party chief, Leonid I. Brezhnev, defined the code of behavior at the Academy of Sciences' 250th anniversary celebration last October. "Whatever the field in which Soviet scientists are working, they are always distinguished by one characteristic—a high standard of Communist consciousness and Soviet patriotism."

Less Than Factory Wage
The primary incentive is built into a pay scale that rises sharply with promotions. A Soviet physicist outlined it this way: While a junior scientist fresh from the university earns only 100 rubles a month—about \$130—or 40 rubles less than the average industrial wage, the salary of a senior scientist jumps to 300 rubles a month, and a laboratory chief or full professor earns 500, plus the opportunity to draw more by teaching or writing on the side.

Upon election to the Academy of Sciences, there is an additional monthly stipend of 500 rubles for full members, who also get such benefits as chauffeur-driven cars, and 250 rubles for corresponding members.

The promotions do not involve scientific ability alone. Also involved is "obshchestvennaya aktivnost," which translates—somewhat misleadingly—as "social activity," that is, activity on behalf of party and state.

The assessment begins in the

university, where Young Communist League activists are entitled to higher scholarship stipends. The same criterion is applied to admission to work toward advanced degrees.

"If you want a doctorate you could be Isaac Newton himself, but if you don't have your political activity you will never get a doctorate," said Valentin F. Turchin, a physicist who earned his before becoming a dissident.

Similar evaluations are made for job assignments. Dr. Levich recalls that when he visited his institute's party organization with recommendations for promotions among his staff, the first question was their social behavior and whether they were party members.

Travel Most Valued
The most valued privilege is the opportunity to travel abroad, where a scientist can learn firsthand what foreigners are doing in his field. The right to travel is dispensed only to those who are examined and found trustworthy. Political and social nonconformity, even con-

tact with dissidents on or off the job, is reason enough for refusal.

According to one Soviet scientist who has traveled abroad, the crucial document is a "characteristic," or character reference, from one's institute. While the applicant may be questioned by the regional party committee, it is the obscure "departure commission" of the Central Committee that dispenses final approval.

Before a scientist leaves he is instructed by party officials how to behave. Upon his return, he must prepare a written report on what he did and whom he saw. Eventually, he is considered cleared for repeated trips abroad or as Russian along with it, "in the clip," like a pistol bullet.

If doubts arise, the travel privilege can be revoked. A scientist who visited Czechoslovakia in the late 1960's said that he was forbidden to go abroad for several years after a Soviet colleague reported that

he had become too friendly with their hosts.

Scientists who get in trouble politically can also cast a shadow on superiors and co-workers. Institutes with nonconformists on their staffs may find it harder to compete for project funds or foreign-made laboratory equipment. Since administrators have a vested interest in maintaining ideological respectability, retaliation against someone stepping out of line need not be instigated by higher authority.

Professional Setbacks
Dissident scientists say they have suffered professionally under such political constraints.

Dr. Turchin believes that the system's inflexibility explains at least in part why the Soviet Union still lags behind the West technologically. Others have noted that Soviet science excels in abstract fields like pure mathematics and astronomy but becomes weaker in applied fields, particularly if they touch upon ideology, as the social sciences do.

A Western scientist familiar with the Soviet scene believes that Moscow has compensated by drawing on vast numbers of applicants and is filling gaps through scientific exchanges with the West. Moreover, he commented, Western scientists have not been significantly bolder in jeopardizing their careers.

Some Soviet scientists, like the physicist Pyotr L. Kapitsa, have become so internationally respected as to stay aloof from political pressures. Dr. Kapitsa declined to join the denunciation campaign against Dr. Sakharov, also a physicist, with no apparent ill effect. A few others, Dr. Sakharov among them, have broken with the system, but most scientists prefer to go along.

"A lot of them may have sympathy for the dissidents," the Western scientific observer said, "but they wouldn't do anything to support them because it would risk a comfortable life."

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Dead Menhaden Reported ... In Lower Hudson River

getting the permit program cleaned up and all discharges on a schedule," and that the administrative route promised quicker results than court proceedings. He added that the situation was analogous to that relating to the Clean Air Act, in which Congress had set some deadlines that could not be met in all cases, and extensions had to be granted.

Thousands of dead menhaden are being reported along the Hudson River between Manhattan and Dobbs Ferry in what is regarded as an annual phenomenon, probably resulting from weather changes. The menhaden, also called mossbunkers, belong to the herring family, and reach a maximum size of 15 inches and weigh up to a pound and a half.

Accordingly the EPA in the last few days has told its 10 regional offices throughout the country that in such cases they could issue permits accompanied by "compliance schedule letters" stipulating that the recipients would not be subject to legal enforcement actions if they adhered to individual cleanup programs with specified deadlines later than July 1977.

Gustave J. Speth of the National Resources Defense Council, which has sued the E.P.A. often on enforcement of air and water pollution laws, said that his organization sympathized with the agency's practical problem and had no intention at present of suing. But he said that his group would watch closely to see that the policy did not bring unjustified extensions.

Scientists believe heat waves and runoffs from heavy rains deplete the oxygen in the water too much for some of the fish to survive.

Commercial fishermen along the Atlantic Coast catch menhaden to make feed for livestock and poultry and to obtain oil to make margarine and other products.

The law called for all dischargers to obtain E.P.A. permits specifying what quantities

John R. Quarles Jr., assistant administrator, of the environmental agency, said in a telephone interview that it was ex-

However, an aide of the Senate Public Works Subcommittee on Environment, which has been considering amendments to the water pollution act, said that under the law, the agency should, in the first instance, have required companies that might not meet the 1977 deadline to go to court and get formal stays against application of the law, and should be doing so now.

6 in Illinois Family Die in Fire

of pollutants they could discharge into waterways, and said that any dischargers who had not installed the "best practicable treatment" for wastes by July 1, 1977, were subject to prosecution.

pected that only about 230 of the 436 cases—none of which were identified—would need time extensions—and that most of these would be no more than three years, although there were cases in the steel and power industries where they "could be four years."

**COUNTRY FUN FOR KIDS
AID THE FRESH AIR FUND**

HOYLETON, Ill., June 15 (UPI)—Fire early today trapped and killed six members of a

However, staff members of both the House and Senate Public Work Committees, concerned with pollution legislation, are questioning the policy as not conforming with the law.

However, of 4,655 industrial facilities classified as major polluters, 436 have not yet received permits, chiefly because they have been challenging in the courts or in administrative hearings either the law itself or proposed permit terms. The agency in effect waived

He said this course had been taken as "the quickest way of

.....

and their six members of a southern Illinois family gathered to celebrate the birthday of the youngest child, the Washington County authorities reported. The dead were identified as Carl Mauck, 38 years old; his wife, Patricia, 33; their daughters Julia, 14, and Amy Jo, 1; Mr. Mauck's mother, Naomi Mauck, 67, of Emdson, and Mrs. Mauck's mother, Mrs. Kathryn Jackson, 64, of Bloomington.

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Democrats, Apparently United for the First Time in Years, Adopt a Platform That Pleases All Factions

on Page 1, Col. 3
posals that Mr. El-
libed as top expen-
on states that are
in Catholic voted
ffort to have the
port a constitu-
ment outlawing
lers supported a
th insurance plan
short of what the
advocated for
to have the party
against busing to

desegregate schools failed for
lack of a sufficient second, as
delegates from Mississippi and
Alabama and Massachusetts sat
on their hands.
The desire for unity was most
apparent in the debate over
how to treat men who had
evaded the draft or deserted
from the armed forces because
of their opposition to the Viet-
nam War.
The background to the debate
is this: Mr. Carter has advocat-
ed a general pardon for men
who violated the Selective
Service law, but he has opposed
such a blanket pardon for des-

erters. The antiwar faction of
the party, believing that the
word "pardon" connotes guilt,
wants a general amnesty for
draft evaders and deserters
alike.
Sam Brown, the one-time an-
tiwar activist, who is now state
treasurer of Colorado, was the
leader of the amnesty forces.
During the drafting sessions
over the weekend and in a de-
bate yesterday on foreign af-
fairs, Mr. Brown, who is highly
regarded by the left wing of
the party, yielded over and over
to his more conservative col-
leagues.
Today, however, he felt that
he had to take a stand. "Some-
times," he told the delegates,
"we're faced with fundamental
moral questions that are of
such overriding importance
that we have to stand up and
be counted."
He avoided using the word
"amnesty," but he urged the
committee to support a "full

and complete pardon" for ev-
eryone in "legal or financial
jeopardy" because of his op-
position to the Vietnam War.
Mr. Eizenstat, who had won
on every issue up until then,
objected, saying that a promise
of such a pardon to all desert-
ers would allow men who had
deserted their fellow combat-
ants in dangerous circumstances
to go free.
The matter was put to a vote.
After those on both sides of
the issue had risen to be count-
ed, Gov. Wendell R. Anderson
of Minnesota, the platform
committee chairman, said that
the outcome was too close to
call. He ordered the first roll-
call vote of the week.
One hundred fifty-three
names were called. Many, in-
cluding most of the New York
and New Jersey delegations,
were absent. During the half-
hour roll call, Mr. Brown and
Mr. Eizenstat conferred. Then,
the total package, Mr. El-

zenstat's, was then adopted
without dissent.
Afterward, Mr. Brown re-
marked, "You have to give up
a bit in order to take control
of the Presidency."
On other issues, the platform
committee did not directly ad-
dress decriminalization of mari-
juana or rights for homosex-
uals.
It advocated a "comprehen-
sive national health insurance
system with universal and man-
datory coverage" that would be
financed by a combination of
a payroll tax and general re-
venues but it took no stand on
whether the Federal Govern-
ment or private insurance com-
panies should administer the
plan.
On welfare, the committee
supported a "simplified system
of income maintenance sub-
stantially financed by the Fed-
eral Government." The com-
mittee said that the Federal
Government should immedi-
ately take over the cities' share
of welfare payments but should
assume the states' share only
as revenues permitted.
The panel acknowledged that
many persons found abortions
morally objectionable, but it
opposed a constitutional
amendment that would prohibit
abortion.
It endorsed busing for school
desegregation as a "judicial
tool of last resort."
The committee rejected pro-
posals to put the party on re-
cord as favoring a breakup of
the major oil companies. In-
stead, it agreed to support "ef-
fective restrictions on the right
of major companies to own all
phases of the oil industry" in
cases where competition was
shown to be "inadequate."
The committee also endorsed
legislation that would prohibit
oil companies from holding in-
terests in competing forms of
energy.
On foreign policy and defense
spending, the committee took

positions designed to appeal to
hawks and doves alike. The
proposed platform commits the
party to seeking areas of coop-
eration with the Soviet Union,
but it calls for more firmness
in negotiations with Communist
countries.
It promises efforts towards
arms control and a \$5 billion
to \$7 billion reduction in the de-
fense budget, but it advocates
parity with the Soviet Union
on strategic weapons and a
Navy that is "the foremost fleet
in the world."
The heart of the platform, in
the view of party leaders, is the
economic plank that was adopt-
ed unanimously last night. It
makes it the policy of the party
to find a job for all Americans
who want to work and to re-
duce the adult unemployment
rate to 3 percent within four
years. It also calls for extensive
changes in the tax law so that
the rich would pay more and
the poor less.

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the poor less.



ard F. Kneip of South Dakota, left, with Joseph
who represented Jimmy Carter at the National
Platform Committee meeting yesterday.

er, Tired but Happy, ats About Many Topics

From Page 1, Col. 6
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With Liberals
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stand somebody like
just to me, that's
rent world," he said.
s head slowly from

one of them," Mr. Carter ex-
plained. "He didn't understand
their special needs."
But, said Mr. Carter, he does
understand, because of his long
relationship with poor people.
"That's where I came from,"
he said. "That's where I live.
Those are my people—not only
whites, but particularly
blacks."
He said that his support from
such prominent black Ameri-
cans as Representative Andrew
Young, the Georgia Democrat,
and the Rev. Martin Luther
King Sr. was "not an accident."
"They know that I under-
stand their problems," he said.
They know that I've demon-
strated an eagerness to solve
them," he said.
Mr. Carter also had some
words for his former opponent
and now ally, Gov. Jimmy Car-
ter of Alabama. He said
that his support from public officials
in the scene who was part of that
nationwide attitude in the ac-
ceptance of racial segregation.
Therefore, he said, Governor
Wallace "is anachronistic in
that he's come over into this
modern age."
He said he had no preference
as to the eventual Republican
Presidential nominee, but he
discounted suggestions that
perhaps Ronald Reagan would
be a tougher opponent in the
South than President Ford. He
said he would beat either of
them: in his own environs and
elsewhere, but he conceded
that Mr. Reagan might be
somewhat more formidable for
him in Texas.
Mr. Carter frequently spoke
of the Presidency.
"It doesn't frighten me," he
said, "but it's a sobering
thought. When I compare
myself to the White House and
the Presidency as an office, I
feel inadequate. When I com-
pare myself to other people
who might be there instead of
me, I do feel adequate."

cluding these
Mr. Johnson, the
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m Expecting Ford
More State Votes
June 15 (AP)—
senbaum, New York
publican Party chair-
man, 10 or 11 of the
remaining uncommu-
nion convention dele-
gate first-ballot votes
ent Ford, a spokes-
man.
ident Rockefeller, a
New York Governor
exerts a major in-
fluence in the state's Re-
publican Party, helped deliver
the state's Republican
to Mr. Ford last
night. He announced support
for Mr. Ford, but 18 others
remained uncommitted.
senbaum's judgment
was 16, at least 11
are going to be on the
wagon," said Kenneth
Rosenbaum's public
officer.

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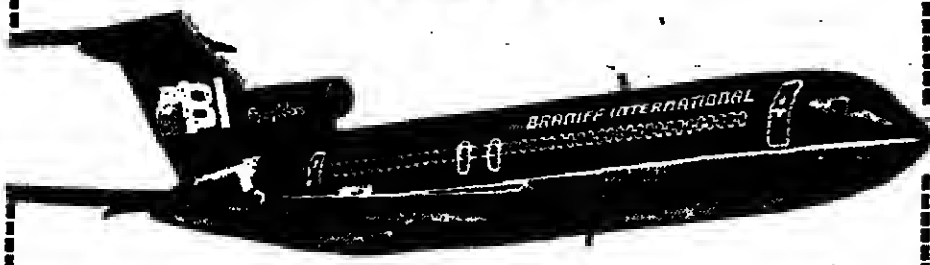
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Please apply \$_____ (minimum \$1) of the enclosed amount to open
☐ A Daily Interest Savings Account
☐ A Lincoln Savings Certificate as follows:
☐ for 1 to 2 1/2 years at 6.50%, Effective Annual Yield 6.81% (\$500 or more)
☐ for 2 1/2 to 4 years at 6.75%, Effective Annual Yield 7.08% (\$500 or more)
☐ for 4 to 5 years at 7.50%, Effective Annual Yield 7.90% (\$1000 or more)
☐ for 6 to 7 years at 7.75%, Effective Annual Yield 8.17% (\$1000 or more)
☐ Please send application for my Safety Zone Checking credit.
I prefer ☐ Standard Checks ☐ Bicentennial Heritage Checks
Name: _____
Address: _____
City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____
My Social Security No. is: _____
Authorization to Transfer Savings From Another Bank
Enclosed is my bankbook from: _____ Date: _____
(Name of Bank)
Please pay to the order of The Lincoln Savings Bank.
\$_____ (Specify Amount or write "Balance of Account")
Signature: _____ (Sign name exactly as in bankbook)
Address: _____
City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

New York Bicentennial Heritage Festival!
All Day, Saturday, July 3rd. Don't Miss It!
Hundreds of exciting performances—music, dance, exotic special-
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tinuous entertainment on 5 outdoor stages in Rockefeller Plaza.
10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

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11:00 a.m.	1:20 p.m.	Non-stop
2:40 p.m.	4:20 p.m.	Non-stop
5:00 p.m.	7:20 p.m.	Non-stop
From Kennedy		
8:15 a.m.	11:25 a.m.	One-stop
3:00 p.m.	6:58 p.m.	Two-stop
5:30 p.m.	8:00 p.m.	Non-stop
7:30 p.m.	10:05 p.m.	Non-stop
From Newark		
7:00 a.m.	10:50 a.m.	Two-stop
9:00 a.m.	11:25 a.m.	Non-stop
1:00 p.m. (Ex. Sec.)	3:25 p.m.	Non-stop
4:00 p.m.	6:30 p.m.	Non-stop
5:55 p.m.	8:25 p.m.	Non-stop

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6:25 p.m.	8:35 p.m.	One-stop
From Newark		
8:40 a.m.	11:00 a.m.	One-stop

NASHVILLE 2 DEPARTURES

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SERVICE ON BRANIFF

LEAVE	ARRIVE	SERVICE
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From Newark		
7:00 a.m.	8:50 a.m.	One-stop

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PRESIDENT URGES OFFICIAL PROBITY

Public Servants Have Duty
to Set Good Example, He
Tells Baptist Parley

By PHILIP SHABCOFF

NORFOLK, Va., June 15—Invoking the names of Jesus, George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, Billy Graham and Jimmy Carter, President Ford declared today that the country required greater "righteousness" of its citizens and "personal integrity" of its public servants.

Speaking here at a meeting of the Southern Baptist Convention, Mr. Ford said, "We stand in danger of losing the soul of America to the seductions of material gain and moral apathy, to a new code of conduct which reviles the basic truths and mocks the basic beliefs on which this nation and much of religion were founded."

Without naming any one in the speech, Mr. Ford appeared to be condemning the members of Congress who have been accused of involvement in sex scandals.

"Public officials have a special responsibility to set a good example for others to follow—in both private and public conduct," Mr. Ford said to about 18,000 delegates in the convention hall. The convention is the 119th held by the Southern Baptists, the largest group within the Baptist denomination in this country, which has almost 13 million members.

Jimmy Carter, the Democratic Party's apparent Presidential nominee, is a Southern Baptist.

Ford Returns Compliment
At the outset of his speech, Mr. Ford established a connection with Mr. Carter, the former Georgia Governor.

The President noted that three years ago, while Vice President, he spoke at a Southern Baptist prayer breakfast in Dallas. "I was introduced as a man with an open mind and a compassionate heart," the President recalled, adding, "I would like to return this compliment to the man who introduced me—Gov. Jimmy Carter."

The mention of Mr. Carter's name drew almost as much applause as had the introduction of Mr. Ford.

The President, in condemning misconduct by public servants, said:

"The American people, particularly our young people, cannot be expected to take pride, or even to participate in a system of government that is dishonest—whether in the White House or in the halls of Congress. Jesus said, 'Unto whomsoever much is given, of him shall much be required.' Personal integrity is not too much to ask of public servants."

Ex-Representative Landis
The President had high praise for former Representative Brooks Hays, Democrat of Arkansas and Southern Baptist, calling him a "man of towering moral strength, a man who sets a good example for all of us in public or private life."

Mr. Ford appeared to be contrasting the former representative with some members of Congress today. "We cannot stand very long on the shifting sands of corruption," he said. "History proves that power and prestige are slippery peaks from which the mighty have fallen."

"Forgiving hearts and tolerant attitudes are among the greatest lessons of Christian teaching," the President said, "but at some point we must take a stand and say this is right, this is wrong. There is a difference."

After his three-hour visit to Norfolk, the President flew back to Washington.

Ford and Reagan Set to Cross Swords—Over Fried Chicken

By JAMES M. NAUGHTON

WASHINGTON, June 15—President Ford and Ronald Reagan, who avoided a personal encounter through 30 Republican Presidential primaries, will apparently meet Friday in Iowa face to face over fried chicken and corn on the cob.

Aides to the two Republican rivals said today that each was scheduled to appear Friday night in Des Moines at an informal dinner honoring Mary Louisa Smith, the chairman of the Republican National Committee.

The dinner will precede the contest Saturday between the President and the former California Governor for Iowa's 36 delegates to the party's nominating convention.

Mr. Ford ended a debate among his political advisers by deciding today to make a personal appeal in Des Moines for the allegiance of a majority of the participants in the Iowa Republican Convention.

Some White House and campaign aides had reportedly urged the President to make the

Reagan Fund Raising Exceeds Ford's as the Convention Nears

By WARREN WEAVER

WASHINGTON, June 15—Going into the final weeks of his battle with President Ford for the Republican Presidential nomination, Ronald Reagan enjoys some discernible advantages over the President in capacity to finance the crucial delegate hunt in the states and at the national convention.

For the last two months, Mr. Reagan has demonstrated fund-raising skills that surpass those of President Ford. In April, the former Governor of California had raised \$1 million and in May, \$1.5 million. Mr. Reagan's campaign has won the early primaries.

Reports filed with the Federal Election Commission show that the Reagan campaign went into the black on June 1 for the first time this year, if only by the narrow margin of \$20,000. At the same time, the President's campaign committee reported a deficit of \$338,000.

Leeway, Leverage
Partisan fund-raising records show Mr. Reagan was \$1 million farther below the \$13 million spending ceiling that the campaign law imposes on all Presidential candidates, giving him substantially more leeway in expenditures for delegate hunting now and at Kansas City, Mo., where the national convention will take place.

As of June 1, the Reagan campaign was \$5.5 million below the pre-convention ceiling, compared with \$4.5 million for the President. The current figures are considerably lower, reflecting heavy spending in the last round of primaries on June 8 in California, New Jersey and Ohio.

Mr. Reagan's mounting success in obtaining campaign contributions will also produce more Federal subsidies to aid his cause during the closing weeks of the Republican drive.

In May, he got only \$888,000 in raising funds, compared with \$1.3 million for President Ford, but that situation should be reversed in June and July.

Then, the election commission will be approving payments based on the heavy Reagan contribution records on April and May, a period in which the Californian raised \$1.2 million more than the President did.

President Ford continued to run far ahead of Mr. Reagan in contribution from corporate

trip to underscore his determination to prevent erosion of his lead, 963 to 879, over Mr. Reagan in the race for the 1,130 delegates necessary to secure the nomination.

Other Ford campaign workers said privately that they were cool to the journey because of the potential for an embarrassing repetition of the President's setback at the Missouri party convention last weekend. Mr. Reagan won 28 of 19 at-large delegates from Missouri after appearances by both candidates.

Mr. Ford and Mr. Reagan have not spoken to each other since last November, when the Californian telephoned the President at the White House to say that he was going to announce his challenge for the nomination.

The two candidates arranged their primary campaign schedules to avoid a physical encounter. Only twice, in North Carolina and California, did they cross paths—without seeing each other—in the same city.

their colleague could not get re-elected. Mr. Moss and Mr. McKay are seeking re-election this year, too.

Representative Howe's arraignment, originally scheduled today, was delayed until Monday, but, privately, Democratic leaders were already talking about possible substitutes for him on the November ballot.

Mr. Howe is unopposed in the Democratic primary on Sept. 14. Under state law, if he announced he would retire at the end of his term, the party's central committee would designate a new candidate.

Among the replacements being mentioned are Gov. Calvin L. Rampton, a popular executive who is not seeking another term, and Wayne Owens, a young former Congressman who gave up the seat Mr. Howe holds to run unsuccessfully for the Senate in 1974.

Mr. Howe was among those who called on Representative Wayne L. Hayes, Democrat of Ohio, to resign his House committee position while he was under investigation in a sex controversy. Until word came of his arrest, Mr. Howe was considered to be assured of re-election.

But, according to The Deseret News editorial, "Utahans have long held themselves and their elected officials to higher standards of conduct than are tolerated in many other communities." The paper said that if Mr. Eays had lived in Utah, he would undoubtedly have been "persuaded to resign long ago."

Public moral standards, set

Rep. Howe Is Pressed in Utah to Drop Candidacy

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Public moral standards, set

Representative Herman Badillo announced his candidacy for a third term in Congress yesterday.

Mr. Badillo, a Democrat who represents the 21st District in the South Bronx, said the contest "may be the most important race I have been in."

The "less than startling" announcement, as Mr. Badillo called it, came one day after Ramon S. Velez, a city Councilman from the Bronx, made public his candidacy for the same seat.

Mr. Badillo said he did not see his opposition only in Mr. Velez—whom he called a "puppet" and one of the "chosen hatchet men" of Mayor Beame—but also in "the politicians" within the regular Democratic Party.

"My record speaks for itself," Mr. Badillo said at a news conference at the Americana Hotel, citing some of "the very particular and critical reasons that make this election important."

"It has become quite clear that there is a pattern of discrimination against my district, that it has just been written off," he said.

Hospital Cutsbacks
When the Health and Hospitals Corporation proposed cutsbacks, he said, there were two hospitals in all of Manhattan on the list, "but there were three facilities from my district alone—Fordham, Morrisania and the Segundo Ruiz, Delis Health Center."

Mr. Badillo also said that when the City University cuts were made, allocations were "quickly restored for almost every facility but Hostos Community College, which is, of course, in the 21st District." He did not mention the signing by Governor Carey on Saturday of a bill that authorized \$3 million for Hostos 1976-77 "to protect

to be opposed.

Two foremost political leaders in the Bronx, Mr. Velez and Mr. Badillo, who are vying for the Council of Hispanic Public Service seats, said there was a "plan" and, yes, planned services that my people were going to be maintained if the allowed to file for and to repay its debt for years for more. "The silence this point is in the political is asserted."

Hispanic Council E
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THE OTHER PUERTO RICO

the American Chamber

A message on the occasion of the visit by the Argentine economy team...

What today's Americans should know about today's Argentina.

On behalf of all the friends of Argentina in the Argentine-American Chamber of Commerce and in the U.S., we wish to welcome the Minister of Economy of Argentina and the economic team that accompanies him to the United States. We want to take this opportunity to express our best wishes to the team and to the 26 million Argentine people they represent—for success and good luck in their job.

We also wish to take this opportunity to present to the American people a few pertinent facts about Argentina.

Founded in 1918, we are the oldest Latin American Chamber in the United States and an organization designed to foster trade between the two countries. With almost sixty years of experience behind us, we think we know as much about Argentina as anyone else in the United States and maybe a little bit more. And we do not think this is the time to be humble. We believe, as a great American once said, that it's time to talk common sense to the American people about Argentina.

A mixed people and two basic freedoms.

Argentina has 26 million people who enjoy one of the highest standards of living in the world, and the personal and religious freedom that have been the basis of the nation's development. Argentina, as those who have visited her know, is a modern country with an immigrant and ethnic population very much like the United States.

Religious and personal freedom have always been guaranteed in the Argentine constitution and are ingrained in the Argentine culture. Argentina is made up of every ethnic and religious mix—English, Italian, Spanish, German, French, Arab—and has the largest Jewish community in South America, numbering over 500,000. All, we repeat all, enjoy equal opportunity and rights and have prospered. Few of you may know that prior and during World War II, as well as today, the doors of Argentina have been open to everyone who wanted to emigrate—a policy that has saved many hundreds of thousands of lives.

A social and artistic conscience.

Argentina has one of the strongest union memberships of any nation in the world and boasts some of the highest social benefits to its people of any society. Argentina has the highest educational and literacy rate in South America and one of the highest in the world—somewhat over 90 percent. It boasts some of the most varied artistic activities and the largest legitimate theatrical community in the Spanish-speaking world. The Teatro Colon, the Buenos Aires opera house, was built in 1910, and Argentine contributions to arts, theatre, medicine, aviation, technology and science are substantial including several Nobel Prize winners.



Fertile soil and an industrial base.

Argentina has been blessed with good soil and was at one time the "bread basket" of the western world. Today, it joins the United States, Canada and Australia as one of the largest exporters of wheat and corn. Hopefully, this production will soon increase very substantially. According to published reports this food production may be as important to the world in the immediate future as oil was in 1972.

Argentina has developed since World War II, along with its unions, a very extensive small- and medium-sized industrial base, and the country has consistently encouraged the private investment sector.

Argentina has been a permanent good customer of United States industry with a trade balance year in and year out in favor of the U.S. of between 300-800 million dollars.

Argentina, being a modern nation, is facing the economic and social problems of our times. But we believe that these problems can be solved and that Argentina is in an especially fortunate position to solve them.

The economic facts of life.

In the economic area, the present government believes in returning the economy to the system that made Argentina a great nation: encouraging the private enterprise system, with appropriate government regulation, as the best way to develop the nation and provide a place for the youth who are the nation's most valuable asset.

The present government believes, as do we, that Argentine prosperity will return when individuals and companies are judged by their performance and dedication to a set of moral and economic laws that reward people and industry for honest performance in a system of uncomplicated laws.

We think that both the investing companies and the Argentines will agree that there is a difference between "foreign investment" and "foreign domination," and that for both the Argentines and investors to prosper they must work under a clear set of rules honestly applied and implemented.

We know that the United States was built in part by foreign investment. Foreign companies returning to Argentina from all countries will help provide the jobs for the Argentine youth who are well-educated, trained and want to work in Argentina.

Facing the challenge of the future.

Argentina has another great problem and that is the armed and organized bands who seek to undermine and overthrow the nation. A plague has descended on Argentina in the last few years. A small band of fanatics and criminals has decided to try and take over the government through killing and kidnapping, and by creating terror, chaos and insecurity.

The new government of Argentina assumed office because they were duty bound to the Argentine people to eliminate this plague.

In stamping out these people, the Argentines have stressed, also from the very start, that they intend, wherever possible, to try captured guerrillas under a system of law, and in fact have recently amended their Habeas Corpus Act to guarantee personal and civil rights.

We at the Chamber have confidence in the people of Argentina and in the people's ability to solve the problems they and the nation face.

Argentina is a middle class country that enjoyed for many years social, economic and political stability. We at the Chamber, who know Argentina well, believe that through the nation's human and natural resources, Argentina will soon take its rightful place in the community of nations. We know that the common good sense of the Argentine people will prevail.

To the Argentine government and to all the Argentine people we say you have our sincere wishes and cooperation.

If you wish to help promote Argentine-American trade relations and to join the Chamber, please fill out this coupon and mail to:

Dr. Felix Uñó, President
Argentine American Chamber of Commerce
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The Argentine American Chamber of Commerce

Muskie and Bellmon Begin Tax Fight

By KILEEN SHANAHAN
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 15—Senators Edmund S. Muskie of Maine and Henry L. Bellmon of Oklahoma, the chairman and ranking Republican, respectively, on the Senate Budget Committee, asked their colleagues today to join them in an effort to overturn major aspects of the 1976 tax bill that has been approved by the Senate Finance Committee.

Their objective will be to make sure that the bill raises \$2 billion in tax revenues in the coming fiscal year by eliminating or limiting \$3 billion worth of preferential provisions in the tax laws.

The decision by the two leaders of the budget committee to take on a fight with the finance committee, and with its chairman, Senator Russell B. Long of Louisiana, could significantly affect the final contents of the tax bill.

The prospective fight will also provide the first major test of the scope of the budget committee's powers and of its influence.

In their effort, Senators Muskie and Bellmon will have the support of most other members of the budget committee.

Letter to Colleagues

The two Senators wrote a letter to all of their Senate colleagues noting that the finance committee, for the second straight year, had ignored the intention of the Congressional Budget Resolution that a significant amount of tax revenue be raised by closing what are often called tax loopholes.

Last year, the two Senators said, they accepted the position of the finance committee that there was not time to work out the necessary complex changes in the tax laws.

This year, they said, "we do

bave time," but "the Senate is once more asked to abandon its expectations that special tax provisions will be ended."

The two Senators did not specify which tax preferences they want to see terminated. A package of seven items, which is to be offered by Senator Gaylord Nelson, Democrat of Wisconsin, already has the support of a bipartisan group of 14 senators and is expected to draw the support of many other Democrats and some Republicans.

The tax bill that the Senate Finance Committee has approved would make permanent all but one of the individual and corporate tax cuts that were voted last year as an anti-inflation measure. The exception is the most broadly applicable cut—the \$35-per-person tax credit, which would be extended only through mid-1977.

Termination of Credit

The finance committee voted to terminate the \$35 credit to avoid the revenue loss that would come from making it permanent. In that way, it was able to make its tax bill technically comply with the target for total tax collections set in the Congressional budget resolution.

But this meets the target by eliminating a tax cut for ordinary individuals, instead of by eliminating tax-reducing preferences for those who can take advantage of the preferences.

It is the latter method that the budget committee had in mind. At a meeting of the budget committee this morning, at which the conflict with the finance committee was discussed, Senator Muskie said that though the finance committee's bill might technically meet the revenue targets of the Congressional budget resolution, "it does not meet the policy requirements."

"If we back off and do not defend our policy requirements, we will have lost an important round in establishing the budget process," he said.

The new budget process was created as a means of giving Congress more control over Government finances.

'Disappearing Ink'

Senator Ernest F. Hollings, Democrat of South Carolina, argued that the finance committee's bill positively worsens control over the budget because such revenue as it does gain by terminating tax preferences in 1977 "is written with disappearing ink."



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DEMOCRATS DELAY HAYS OUSTER ACTION

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 15—The House Democratic leadership decided today to postpone for at least a week the consideration of the Democratic Caucus of a resolution to oust Representative Wayne L. Hays as chairman of the House Administration Committee.

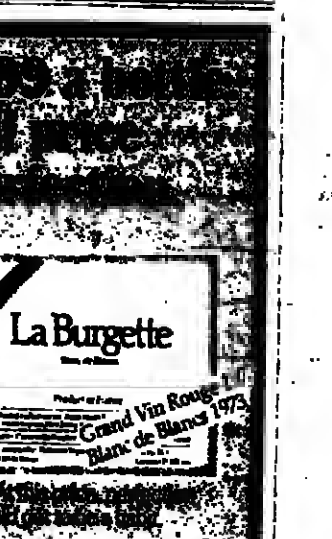
Speaker Carl Albert of Oklahoma and other Democratic leaders said that with Mr. Hays in hospital in Ohio recovering from an overdose of sleeping pills, there was a consensus that the issue could be postponed a week.

Elizabeth Ray, a former aide to the Administration Committee, has accused Mr. Hays of having placed her on the payroll in exchange for sexual favors. Mr. Hays has denied the charges, which have provoked a major controversy on Capitol Hill.

BARNESVILLE, Ohio, June 15 (AP)—Representative Hays developed an upset stomach, nausea and vomiting today, and his physician said that the development might delay the Congressman's release from the hospital, which had been expected on Friday or Saturday.

Reward Offered in Slaying

CAMDEN, N.J., June 15 (AP)—Camden County Prosecutor Thomas Shusted is offering a \$25,000 reward in the slaying of a Cherry Hill housewife. Using authority granted him by the Camden County Board of Freeholders in 1974, Mr. Shusted is offering the reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the killer of Ann Goffinet. Mrs. Goffinet, who was 51 years old, was found bludgeoned to death last March 29 in her home at 372 Cresson Road. A baseball bat was found near the body.



BIASED STUDY LAD TO CIVIL SERVICE

Report in May on Complicity Was Meant to Halt Critics

By ERNEST HOLENDORF

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 15—A toughly worded Civil Service Commission report last month, which acknowledged wrongdoing and complicity in preferential Government hiring practices during the Nixon years, was part of a commission plan to limit damage to its reputation and to ward off serious scrutiny from outside.

The report, compiled by an investigative team headed by Milton E. Sharon, a retired Civil Service regional official, prompted the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee to hold a series of hearings last week.

Documents obtained today by The New York Times showed, however, that the report was a result of a carefully planned effort to circumvent criticism of the agency.

In a separate development,

today, Representative David N. Henderson, chairman of the committee, sent a letter to Attorney General Edward H. Levi asking that the Justice Department investigate the possibility of criminal misconduct in the material that had been sought by the Sharon investigators.

Despite efforts by the commission to ward off serious outside scrutiny, the House committee's growing interest in the commission's recent activities appears to be leading to further, possibly more damaging disclosures, according to members of the House committee staff.

Robert E. Hampton, the commission chairman, Bernard Rosen, former executive director, and others face further questioning in another round of hearings that could take place as soon as next week, according to the staff.

Early last October, the commission anticipated that a deposition given by Charles L. Ryan, a special assistant to the chairman, would contain embarrassing allegations.

At a meeting of top officials of the agency, including Raymond Jacobson, the executive director, the options were laid out. John D. R. Cole, director of the Bureau of Personnel Management and Evaluation,

was told to set the information down.

Asked in an interview today if the main concern of the officials was the protection of Mr. Hampton, Mr. Cole said: "We were concerned first of all about the survivability of the agency as an institution. It is, after all, the President's arm for the protection of the Federal service."

"I won't say, however, that we were not concerned about saving one another's skin, because you wouldn't believe it."

Among the "adverse consequences" likely to occur when the Ryan deposition was disclosed, the memo said, was an investigation by the General Accounting Office, the investigative arm of Congress.

That consequence was of only "medium" seriousness, the memo said, because of the G.A.O.'s "lack of expertise."

Perhaps The Federal Times, a newspaper published for Federal employees, would write critical stories and editorials. The adverse impact would be "none," the memo said.

"Ride it out. (They are not The Post or The New York Times)," the memo said.

Perhaps Arthur Sampson, the administrator of the General Services Administration, who is under fire from the commission,

for alleged employment abuses, would question the authority of the commission in the light of its own shortcomings.

"Who cares?" the memo said. "He himself is discredited."

Finally, perhaps Representative John E. Moss, the California Democrat who has been a persistent critic of the commission, would issue a critical news release. This was "highly serious," the memo said, and the best option was the following: "Beat him to the punch. Announce immediate special internal investigation with selected, credible team, broad charter, independent report to top side, to be made public. Show everyone we're serious and willing to clean ourselves as needed."

The Ryan deposition did emerge shortly after the commission's strategy sessions. Mr. Ryan said in sworn testimony that the commission, which is charged with seeing that Government jobs are awarded on merit, operated a system in 1969 through 1973 under which the commission hired on the basis of job referrals from Congressmen, White House officials and the commissioners themselves.

Only publicity about the abuse caused it to abate, Mr. Ryan said.

The Sharon report, last month after work, verified the abuses of the "insert system," Mr. Jacobson, executive of the commission, said. The mission did not interfere with its personnel because the abuses were numerous.

Mr. Cole's memo strategy meeting also said the commission would withdraw or discontinue personnel by al Services Administration, Housing and Urban Development, Business Administration, other agencies as plan to "reduce impact" on the commission, then we don't have authority to discipline those who also said.

Jersey Driver in ELKINS, W. Va., June 15 (AP)—Robert Grey, 20, of Caldwell, N.J., was last night when the car driving overturned or east of Elkins, the state said.

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 2, 2514, 2550
 [Falling Into St. W. of 3rd Ave.]

 SWEEP AWAY
 2:40, 2:50, 10
 SEDUCTION OF MIMI
 1, 4:40, 2:50
 [PLAZA] 25th St. E. of Hudson

 THE MAN WHO WOULD
 BE KING
 2:30, 4:50, 7:20, 9:40
 [GRAMERCY] 23rd St. near 1st

 WALKABOUT
 2:00, 2:25, 10
 DON'T LOOK NOW
 1, 4:30, 8:40
 [8th St. PLAYHOUSE] W. of 3rd Ave.

 FAMILY PLOT.
 2:30, 5:00, 8:30
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 2:55, 7:45
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PR

ater Finds an Incisive New Playwright.

ERALD FRASER
Shange is a 27-year-old most recently from San Francisco who of an orange bandage, many Nefertiti nose follow painter's is also the stage's highly acclaimed. With the success of "Sassafras" who considered "Sassafras" is a kind of poetry exploring the experience of men that features scenes — including the Anapacher at the Public Theater on 42nd Street.

A few months ago, a choreographer called, was being in "Demetrius," a way bar on East 4th Street between Ave. B and the felt that about that been working in "ing," she explained view, "and I hated much because it's I thought the bar on know, because me. It was good. It was just be, she said, speaking in the et idiom.

cautions Route, friend told Woodie a producer, about ge's play — her first brought the produc- the Henry Street 's New Federal also on East Third hen, on June 1, pp moved "Colored the Public. These it has been play- out houses ever

ange arrived on the stage by a circu- Trenton, where on Oct. 18, 1948, Air Force Base in ew York, Missouri, Trenton again, Bar- where she grad- honors. Los An- are she received a degree from the of Southern Cali- San Francisco.

ty Problems
ter, Dr. Paul T. Wil- Trenton, is a son- her mother, Elsie is a psychiatric so- Her family life of the best lives had to offer," she were the American our children, two who works, family grandmothers, all of that." missed "being from



Ntozake Shange
"I only write about men I have loved."

someplace" and she was disturbed by "the class thing" when her family objected to her friendships with the "regular colored kids."

"One result of her alienation was: 'I was 19 the first time I tried to kill myself. I didn't quite know why, I just knew there wasn't any place for me to go. I had just finished marrying a lawyer, and that was not good. I had finished school. Black art had taken on an incredibly antifemale aura. All the men I knew were running around getting ready to die. I had been raised as an intellectual child. I couldn't possibly sit up in nobody's kitchen forever baking nothing.'"

She began reading her poetry in bars in the San Francisco Bay Area. Some of her poems have been published by the Shameless House Press of San Lorenzo, Calif. Heirs Press will soon publish her novella, "Sassafras."

"Just Regular Joe Blow"

Her play and her poems have a strong feminist, don't-messing-over-me tone that is desired, she said, from her life experiences. She is not indulging, she said, in putting down black men, a theme that has characterized the work of some black women writers. "What I am trying to say is that I am right here directly speaking with God and the rivers," she said. "Now if you can't

understand what we're doing there's something wrong with you.

"We have to demand the regularity of being human; just stop saying being black is a drag. It's really tough and dispirited, all of which is true. We have always been people. We must be allowed the right to be just regular Joe Blow."

"I only write about men I have loved and I've picked. And that's my problem, that I pick people whose violence is apparent, because I'm not at all interested in acquiescence to anything."

She often speaks of these men as "misplaced players grown up" who decided at 23 that they could be painters or writers and who have a difficult time. She does not blame them.

"I think they underestimate the significance of cruelty," she says of men. "Not knowing when you're being cruel, I think we have been living on so little emotionally for so long that somebody forgot that because you never have it, don't mean you didn't need it. All I have to deal with as a woman is the results of the pressure on all of us."

Where is the Rainbow? She remembered driving home in California after a discussion in a class she taught about the work of Gabriel Garcia Marquez, author of "One Hundred Years of Solitude." She saw a huge rainbow over Oakland and she realized, she said, that women could survive if they decided that they "have as much right and as much purpose for being here as air and mountains do."

"We form the same stuff here that sunlight does, we are the same as the sky, we are here breathing, living creatures and we have a right to everything," she said.

Her name — Ntozake Shange — was given her six years ago by two South African friends because "I had a violent, violent resentment of carrying a slave name; poems and music come from the pit of myself and the pit of myself wasn't a slave." It is pronounced en-toe-ZAH-kee SHANG-gay and it replaced Pauline Williams. She is now working on a second play that has been commissioned by Mr. Papp, and she has called it, "A Photograph: A Still Life With Shadows/A Photograph: A Study of Cruelty."



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HAPPY NIGHTS ARE HERE AGAIN! NEIL SIMON HAS FOUND AGAIN IN CALIFORNIA SUITE THE TOUCH THAT STARTS STANDING-ROOM-ONLY LINES FORMING AT THE BOX OFFICE. —William Glover, Associated Press

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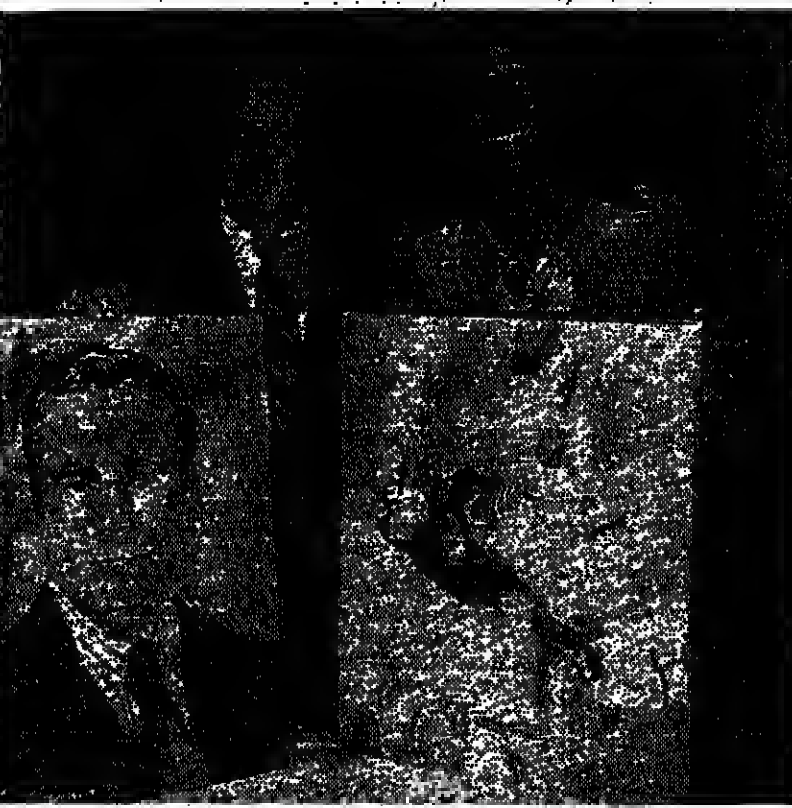
Neil Simon's California Suite

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—Clive Barnes N.Y. Times

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Neil Simon's California Suite

U.S. Yacht
Union Patch



The New York Times head of the Cleveland Browns, and Lynn Swann of the Pittsburgh Steelers, their portraits at the professional football writers annual lunch at Leone's.

People in Sports

Art Modell Honored By Football Writers

Art Modell, the president of the Cleveland Browns, whose interest in football began in the Borough Park section of Brooklyn where he remembers watching games in Ebbets Field "for 25 cents and a G.O. card," was honored yesterday for long and distinguished service to the game by the New York Chapter of the Professional Football Writers Association of America. His award was named for the late Arthur Daley, long-time sports columnist for The New York Times and a Pulitzer Prize winner.

Lynn Swann, the Pittsburgh Steelers' spectacular wide receiver, was named "superman of the year" for his performance in the playoffs and the Super Bowl. Ed Taylor, a defensive back, was named the Jets' rookie of the year, and George Martin, a defensive end, was named the Giants' top rookie.

The St. Louis Blues sent Rick Wilson, a defenseman, to the Detroit Red Wings, completing last season's trade that brought Doug Grant, a goalie, to the Blues.

John McCarthy signed a one-year contract to continue as coach of Canisius College. No terms were announced, but McCarthy said he got a raise. Under his guidance, Canisius posted 15-10 and 10-17 win-loss records the last two seasons and last season was regarded as a rebuilding period for the school, which had been placed on two years probation by the National Collegiate Athletic Association for recruiting violations.

Chris Evert of the Phoenix Racquets, Rod Laver of the San Diego Friars and Dianne Fromholtz of the Los Angeles Strings were named yesterday to the World Team Tennis Western Division team for the W.T.T. All-Star game, scheduled for Oakland, Calif., July 10. All three are rookies. Also named to the West team were Francoise Durr, Betty Stove and Tom Okker of the Golden Gate; Bob Lutz of

Bob Giltinan of the Cleveland Nets, injured while practicing for a match last Saturday night in San Diego, underwent surgery yesterday for ligament damage in his ankle and apparently will be lost to the World Team Tennis team for the season.

AL HARVIN
COUNTRY FUN FOR KIDS
AID THE FRESH AIR FUND

Man Stops Frazier in 5

From Page 29

ing with straight lefts, he the new Frazier. "Smokin' just with mean got in some and may have ound. After the and girls, dressed ogas get out of e Gladiators—as id Frazier have took over again. led Frazier to a failed. But Joe out of a peek-a left hook and ing through. Fra-guarding well right uppercut, at separated him e in Jamaica, but no one-armed

id of the second ight Frazier with e hook. But the ed to see only the izer was landing. Smokin'—Joe's

Questioned

ere those who dig on Foreman- the Nassau Col- re Julius Erving w, was a mistake of the promoters, lace. There were said that this belonged in New e there would be of filling Madis- e Garden. Why fight fans who say a last good- kin' Joe Frazier, were necessary. But the house- But there were s in New York, vere at home to and the Yank's s television from Out here, there tion from nearby raceway. Maybe e didn't do that gale in the light petition. se, this was not fight crowd, al- xing men were were the movie his crowd also e young genera- rbia. There were sters here and l be able to look Good Old Days

L. Owners Bend on Roster Limit

By ESKENAZI

s National Foot- struggled with of what Com- to Rozelle called to a team while to other clubs," ace offering yes- e Players Asso- ers have per- ast two seasons ontract. One of on's demands is he present limit on a team. d we would de- cussion be- cement and the d Rozelle after the owners here. interpret it as a gesture." at the Manage- all would meet the players' rep- ed that there l movement this t concrete offer

A's Action on Braves' Shift Stalled

From Page 29

me out expires t it is my hope stay in basket- prefer my inclu- the package. m not going to way of a merger that the N.B.A. ke in only four

he was even ve up Lonnie. signed a con- tract with the year to the at would help sketball. man, the owner le SuperSohles, no reason why

by management came last September, and the players rejected it.

The players would like to have larger rosters to promote more jobs. Many owners would like to keep the rosters as lean as possible to hold salaries down.

Not all owners, though, want small rosters. "There is a tremendous disparity in the amount of money N.B.A. clubs earn," said Art Modell, president of the Cleveland Browns. "Some teams make a lot and others, with the same product, don't even break even."

Breaking even and making profits are contingent on fan reception. Rozelle admitted that in the last two years his mail had run heavily against "player-management disputes and contract troubles."

"The fans don't like it," he said. "They're not getting fun out of football, they say."

and it has reached the proportion "where it can hurt us."

He cited the loss by the Jets of John Riggins and by the Cowboys of Calvin Hill and Jean Furgett, all of whom left for higher bidders. Players who leave after playing out their option, he declared, disrupt "fan identity with the teams."

On another subject, the commissioner said New York "could be considered" for an expansion franchise.

Ralph Wilson, meanwhile, said he had given up hope that O.J. Simpson would return to the Bills. The team's president spoke fondly of the star rusher, even when discussing an \$18,000 plumbing bill.

"We gave him a house in Buffalo for the winter," said Wilson, "and when he left he forgot to turn off the water. The pipes broke. He must have thought he was in Los Angeles."

Wirtz of Chicago, Abe Pollin of Washington, Mike Burke of the Knicks and William Alverson of Milwaukee—he was awed at the number of problems facing the merger.

"God, this is complicated," he said. "At the outside limit an agreement in principle is the best we can hope for before the meetings end. There was nothing simplistic about these plans. There are some 110 questions that need answering."

In one affirmative action, the N.B.A. owners unanimously approved the sale of controlling interest in the Philadelphia 76ers to F. Eugene Dixon.

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Sanok, at 145, Keeps 3-Shot Lead in Jersey Golf

By GORDON S. WHITE Jr.
Special to The New York Times

FLORHAM PARK, N.J., June 15—Chet Sanok had a good 15-minute rubdown in the Braidburn Country Club locker room and then said, "Anybody got an aspirin? You know, you need these things at my age."

But a few minutes later he still had a twinkle in his eye and his walk was sprightly again. After all, the 58-year-old golfer from Upper Montclair was still three strokes in front of the field at the halfway point of the New Jersey Golf Association's 75th annual amateur championship.

Despite his aches and pains and the muggy heat Sanok, going for his sixth Jersey amateur title and third in a row, shot 36, 39—75 today for a 36-hole total of 145.

Nearby Golf Results

N.Y.S.G.A. AMATEUR
AT WHEATLEY HILLS C.C.

The Qualifiers	37	47-74
Jim Falco, Cherry Valley	37	47-74
Dick Hantz, Cherry Valley	37	47-74
Bob Wesson, St. George's	36	47-74
Jim Hantz, St. George's	36	47-74
Bill Telford, St. George's	36	47-74
Bill Telford, St. George's	36	47-74
Bill Telford, St. George's	36	47-74
Bill Telford, St. George's	36	47-74
Bill Telford, St. George's	36	47-74
Bill Telford, St. George's	36	47-74

His total was the only under-par halfway score on Braidburn's 36, 37—73 layout.

And he was the only golfer to get a rubdown after the second round of the tournament. While Sanok was on the rubbing table more than half the field was still out on the course trying to get within striking distance of the man who first won the Garden State title in 1947.

Robert Kotz, a 29-year-old "youngster" from the Trenton Country Club, moved up to second place with a one-under-par 35, 37—72 today for 148.

There was a three-way tie for third spot at 149 involving Jay Blumenfeld of East Orange, Richard Kerper of the host Braidburn club and Hank Schinman of Greco Brook.

Jim McKendree, a 24-year-old from Green Knoll, had 35, 37—72 on the 6,800-yard Braidburn track to move up into a four-way tie for sixth place. Sanok's 70 yesterday and the 73's by Kotz and McKendree today were the only under-par rounds in the event. The field of 106 was cut to 45 players with two-round scores of 158 or better.

Sanok might have increased his lead except for the 13th hole where his usually reliable wedge shooting failed him. After hooking a No. 4 wood drive behind a tree, Sanok came out to 30 yards to the right of the green in deep grass.

He popped the wedge shot straight up in the air and the ball fell short of the green. He had to settle for a 6 at the par-4 water hole.

The real test for Sanok will come tomorrow when this 72-hole medal tournament concludes with 36 holes. Predictions call for increasing heat and more humid and muggy weather.

Sanok, who sat down on the grass now and then today to rest while others shot, may be pressured by the weather more than by the competitors.

Kotz, an electrical engineer who lives just across the Delaware River from Trenton in Morrisville, Pa., has been the Trenton Country Club champion 10 times. The Bucknell graduate had only one bogey today in his under-par round. McKendree could have been closer to the lead, but he took a double-bogey at the

par-3, 14th hole—a difficult long water hole. He took a triple bogey there yesterday and just doesn't seem able to keep out of the water.

THE LEADING SCORES

Player	Score
Chet Sanok, Upper Montclair	75-145
Robert Kotz, Trenton	72-148
Jim Blumenfeld, East Orange	73-149
Richard Kerper, Braidburn	73-149
Hank Schinman, Greco Brook	73-149
Pat Mucci Jr., Princeton Hills	74-151
Michael Burke Jr., Doral	74-151
Don Russell, Tamarack	75-151
James McKendree, Green Knoll	75-151
John R. G. Rogers Jr., Plainfield	76-152
Guy Thompson, Sunset Valley	76-152
Jay Christensen, Cream Ridge	76-152
Dave Kochman, Shackamaxon	76-152
Robert Hagan, Woodlake	76-152
Mike Forde Jr., Greenbriars	77-154
Dave Morrison, Rutgers	77-154
Harold Becker, Tamarack	77-154
Jim Doyle, Forest Hill	78-154
Dave Meeks, Pasack Valley	78-154

Nolletti Wins Playoff

Special to The New York Times

YORKTOWN HEIGHTS, N.Y., June 15—Martin Nolletti Jr., playing on his home Mohawks Golf Course, won the Westchester County public links championship today by defeating Richard Cleary of Dunwoody Golf Course, Yonkers, on the second hole of a sudden-death playoff. They had tied at 74 over the regulation 18 holes of the 6,373-yard, par-70 course. In the playoff each took a par 4 on the first extra hole, but Nolletti, the 1972 Westchest-

er County junior champion, dropped in a 20-foot putt for a birdie 3 on the 396-yard second hole to win the event.

Special to The New York Times

BRONXVILLE, N.Y., June 15—Ralph M. Bogart of Kensington, Md., carded a one-under-par 70 at Siwanoy Country Club course today to take a five-stroke lead in the first round of the 16th annual Eastern Seniors Golf Association championship.

The second half of the 36-hole tournament, which had a field of 124, will be played tomorrow.

Bogart finished one under par by scoring an eagle 3 on the 536-yard 18th hole. E. H. Hirschhoff of Syracuse, N.Y., was second with a 75.

U.S. Quintet Wins

CHAPEL HILL, N.C., June 15 (UPI)—Steve Sheppard of Maryland and Ernie Grunfeld of Tennessee scored 14 points each last night to spark the United States Olympic basketball squad to an 84-70 victory over the Spanish Olympic team in a scrimmage.

COUNTRY FUN FOR KIDS

AID THE FRESH AIR FUND

Sports T

BASEBALL

Mets vs. Los Ang. at Shea Stadium, 7:15 P.M. (Radio —)

Yankees vs. Minn. at Yankee Stadium, 8:15 P.M.

GOLF

New Jersey amateur, at Braidburn Country Club, Florham Park, 10 A.M.

HARNESS RACING

Roosevelt Raceway, L.I., 8 P.M.

Freehold (N.J.) Racetrack, 8 P.M.

HORSE SHOOTING

Ox Ridge Hunt, Middletown, 8 A.M.

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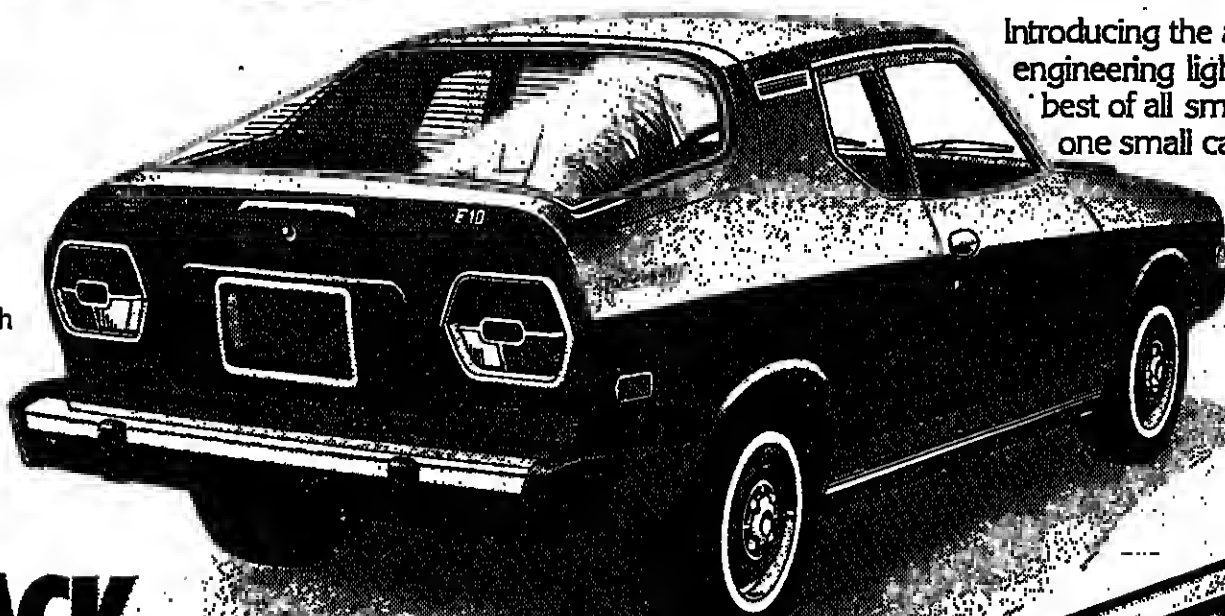
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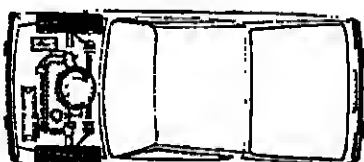
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Pious Evasions

Policing bribery in international commerce is no easy task, but the business community and public have a right to more than has been heard so far from President Ford's task force on payoffs and other questionable payments by United States corporations abroad.

The first report of this Cabinet-level group, headed by Commerce Secretary Elliot Richardson, correctly singles out the requirement for public disclosure as the most effective inhibition against such dubious—if well-established—business practices. Neither the payer nor the recipient of a bribe is normally interested in having the transaction become public knowledge. It need hardly have taken two and a half months of high-level study to arrive at this conclusion.

The President and his study group became distressingly vague when moving into questions of how and to whom such disclosure is to be made and, more important, what means the Government would establish to pry the required information out of a reluctant business concern. By leaving disclosure ultimately to the discretion of the firm, the Federal Government would only leave an inviting loophole for those few companies that choose to regard bribery as a necessary part of their business life.

The Administration's resistance to stronger measures could even be taken by some concerns, and their overseas connections, as a green light to business as usual. In the murky realm of transnational wheeling and dealing, it takes more than moral exhortations to curb the flow of cash.

Alternative legislation pending in the Senate would declare bribery by American businesses a criminal offense, wherever it occurs. Admittedly difficult to enforce, such a first step might at least give pause, alongside effective disclosure requirements, for any businessman wishing to do so this could be cited as reason enough for refusing questionable payments—whatever may have been past practice and expectations. The Administration argues that an outright ban on such payments could put American business at a competitive disadvantage with exporters of other nations which have not yet absorbed this country's post-Watergate scruples. To this, Senator Proxmire, sponsor of the Senate bill, retorted: "Most of the foreign bribes revealed thus far involved American companies competing with American companies for the same business."

No one set of restrictions or requirements will halt age-old corrupt practices, but handwringing over the complexity of solving the problem is no excuse for not even trying. Well-intentioned businessmen, who have more reason than anyone to appreciate the self-defeating nature of business by bribery, need firm support from the Government—not pious evasions.

The I.L.O. on Trial

When the International Labor Organization marked its fiftieth anniversary in 1969, its distinguished contributions to improving the lot of the world's workers and their families were recognized by award of the Nobel Peace Prize. Less than a decade later ideological polarization within the world labor body has become so intense that its survival as a socially effective organization is in doubt.

Whether it still has a useful role to play is being tested in the World Employment Conference, now in session in Geneva. Delegates from 132 rich and poor countries are addressing themselves to easing the insecurity and poverty that degrade life for a billion people, the vast bulk of them in the developing countries. If the final product is a collection of pieties aimed at papering over the substantial differences in approach among the market economies of the West, the Soviet bloc and the third world, the conference will do little to shore up confidence in the I.L.O.'s continued worth. It will do even less if the attempt at consensus collapses and the conference winds up in another round of recriminations.

The questions at issue go far beyond a rerun of the battle over seating the Palestine Liberation Organization, which monopolized the delegates' attention at the start. The disappointing aspect of that episode was not the mechanical majority that made a P.L.O. victory so predictable but the evidence it provided that the third-world countries remain more preoccupied with bloc politics than with concentrating on realistic solutions to problems that bear with special urgency on their millions of unemployed and underemployed people.

The United States has been incontestably right in leading the opposition to efforts to politicize the I.L.O. The whole point of Washington's threat to pull out of the organization next year is to engender reforms that would return it to its past course of constructive accomplishment. Unfortunately, what is still lacking is any evidence that this country has a positive program of even modest creativity to put before the employment conference—one that would supply proof the United States is in Geneva for some purpose other than to say "no."

It is scarcely enough for the American delegation in Geneva to devote its energies to ridiculing position papers by the I.L.O. staff, which question the "trickle-down" benefits to the poorer countries of economic growth based on computerized technology and the spread of multinational corporations. Instead of merely rejecting all third-world proposals for some intermediate technology adapted to the needs of rural populations with neither skills nor schooling, the United States should offer initiatives comparable in imagination to those advanced by Secretary of State Kissinger at the United Nations last year and in Nairobi last month.

The answer to polarization in the I.L.O. or any other international agency does not lie in rigidities on the part of this Government that are almost as iron-corseted

as those that control the spokesmen for the Communist countries, all of whom parade to the conference podium with ritualistic testimonials to their success in guaranteeing full employment by decree.

Fouling the Air...

The air New Yorkers breathe was officially labeled unhealthy for three days running last week. On Friday evening, traffic out of the city was as congested as it has been for years—and the real summer is yet to come. Nevertheless, New York officials, city and state, continue to stonewall Federal efforts to prod them to take some action on a three-year-old, locally developed plan that would ease traffic congestion and raise the quality of city air to federally prescribed standards.

In response to a recent court order calling for a "detailed time schedule for compliance" with four key transportation control strategies of the local clean air plan, Albany has declared that "the state remains fully committed to compliance with the [Federal] Clean Air Act." But instead of offering a timetable for such compliance, the state submitted a brief that proposes prolonged new studies of all the strategies involved—limiting taxi cruising, reducing downtown parking, instituting less disruptive truck deliveries and tolling the East and Harlem River bridges. The brief strongly indicates that the state would prefer to abandon the mandated strategies in favor of unspecified alternatives.

The city's response has been even more negative. Having sought, unsuccessfully so far, to overturn the District Court's ruling, city officials have pressed in Washington for revisions of the Clean Air Act that would seriously weaken the ability of Federal environmental officials to enforce it.

There are undoubtedly details in the original plan that could and should be amended to take into consideration new conditions and unforeseen difficulties, especially in the proposals for after-hours truck deliveries. But the four steps which state and local officials are trying to evade altogether are critical to any serious effort to reduce the motor vehicle traffic and pollution that are strangling midtown Manhattan and poisoning all who live and work here.

Instead of more hot air on clean air, New Yorkers are entitled to positive action in Albany and City Hall to take the Federal law seriously and to curb the traffic congestion that is the principal source of intolerable levels of air pollution.

...and the Waterways

The sight of sails and sleek fishing boats splicing a wake in the waterways around New York can lift the spirits of onlookers from afar—until they try to dip a toe in the water and discover that on some days the shoreline resembles a sewer. Efforts to enforce marine regulations are branded "government encroachment," and are frequently ignored or resisted.

The latest attempt in Albany to remove one of the causes of the city's water woes—or was—the outboard motor pollution bill. It would apply to all navigable waters in New York State—including its lakes and rivers. In addition, Nassau and Suffolk (encompassing Long Island Sound and Great South Bay), currently excluded from navigable water laws, would be covered by the proposed bill.

The measure was designed to prohibit the drainage of unburned oil and gasoline from motorboats with at least ten-horsepower engines, exempting the small pleasure put-puts. Motors built after 1972 are equipped with a device which permits the fuel to be reburned instead of discharged; it is the older motors that would require the addition of an inexpensive device to save fuel and, at the same time, prevent oil and gasoline slicks from dirtying navigable waters.

For several years the Senate and Assembly have taken turns passing and burying the measure. Once Governor Rockefeller vetoed it. This year, under pressure from what Albany legislators accurately describe as "motorboat interests," the bill has disappeared altogether because the word had been passed that it would not get through. It should be reintroduced and approved before the close of the session—and before the waters around us are further befouled.

The Shakespeare Tree

The twentieth anniversary of the New York Shakespeare Festival's free performances in the city's parks celebrates one of the remarkable achievements in American theatrical history. The vernal equinox is usually ushered in with dire predictions by impresario Joseph Papp that because of a shortage of funds the show won't go on.

This year, Mr. Papp has a special surprise for the public—a refurbished theater. To be sure, the money tree still has to be shaken for Shakespeare. But the New York Shakespeare Festival, while looking for funds, has assumed the full financial burden of raising the \$820,000 needed to put its house in good repair for performers and audiences—an unusual contribution to a city-owned property in the park. "Henry V" and "Measure for Measure" will not have to take a back seat to the festival's plays in other theaters around town this summer.

In another part of the forest—Stratford, Conn.—all's well that ends well for the American Shakespeare Theatre. Earlier this year it looked as if the curtain would not go up for the theatrical company that has presented Shakespeare to, among others, nearly two million high school students since 1959. But \$300,000 has been raised in donations. What sounded like a bleak "Winter's Tale" (on the program) last January will become a midsummer night's dream along the banks of the Housatonic. Around metropolitan New York, Shakespeare is indestructible.

Letters to the Editor

Questions for a Would-Be President

To the Editor:
Emile Benoit, in his May 24 letter concerning Watergate, asked the astute question: "Exactly what went wrong, and what changes ought we to make now to avoid a recurrence of similar mistakes?" He was asking the classic "crisis prevention" question, one too infrequently asked, especially by managers in our Federal departments.

That situation leads to this question: "Should voters elect someone as President without knowing how that person intends to manage?"

The answer is "No." We should never elect a high official without prior full disclosure of the management processes which the candidate will install. Questions should be presented to the candidates, with specific answers demanded. For example:

• In studies, what method will you use to insure participants are not frozen out? How will all alternatives and arguments be developed prior to decisions? Will you continue today's studies-on-top-of-studies situation? Will you encourage huddling with confidantes or letting parochial subordinates control the study process? Remember L.B.J. used the huddling method for the decision in 1965 to commit us to the Vietnam war.

• To avoid managers being "snowed," what follow-up methods during implementation of objectives will you encourage? How about the traditional reliance on reports carefully

filtered by subordinates? Before answering, read all the 1965-1975 cables from Saigon.

• What specific criteria will you establish for the size and functioning of a headquarters? How will you insure decentralization of decision-making? Hint: Find out how George Marshall managed worldwide in World War II with a small headquarters and superb decentralization, decision-making and follow-up.

• How will you control reports? Will you continue to rely on sleeve-tugging by some poor soul a half dozen levels down in each organization? Remember improperly designed and unused reports are costing us hundreds of millions of dollars.

To these and other management process questions there have been no answers by candidates for President, although Carter has hinted he has the answers. Citizens and the press should persistently ask: "Specifically, how would you manage if elected President?" Insistence on answers could be called our own crisis prevention program. We want a President who advocates both acceptable policies and excellent management practices.

Years in government and a year as head of the management staff of a Presidential commission investigating management of our largest Federal department lead me to suggest we demand unambiguous answers to the question now.

HOWARD SARGENT
New York, June 4, 1976

Why People Get Sick

To the Editor:
Henry Wriston's May 23 Op-Ed article "Health Insurance" presents a warped picture of why people get sick. Although diet, cigarettes, obesity, alcohol and drugs have an undeniably harmful influence on health, Wriston ignores the genetic component of disease, over which the individual has no control; occupational hazards, pollution and food additives for which industry and government are responsible; and the vast amount of disease that at the moment is simply of unknown causes. His implication that disease is a punishment for bad behavior and that if he is a good boy he will stay well is touching, but rather removed from reality. His proposal, besides being unworkable and adding new mountains of red tape that he detests so much, reinforces a cherished American belief that the sick must deserve it, which conveniently relieves us of an obligation to help them.

Why else would we be the only so-called advanced nation without national health insurance?
DIANA WARENS CONDY
Lebanon, N. H., May 24, 1976

and even after our acquittal of the contrived misdemeanor charge brought against us, Ramsey Clark and his co-authors repeat the lie that "Fred Hampton was murdered." No responsible person aware of the facts could make such a charge.

If Ramsey Clark has any evidence to support such a charge, why hasn't he presented it to a grand jury? There being no applicable statute of limitations, why doesn't he do so now? Obviously it's easier to make wild claims à la Goebbels than to submit "evidence" for impartial evaluation.

It's bad enough for a Federal investigative agency to disregard basic principles of justice in order to accomplish its purposes. It's worse for a former U.S. Attorney General to do the same thing.

EDWARD V. HANRAHAN
Chicago, June 9, 1976

A Bank's Good Deed

To the Editor:
The Citibank should be commended for its recent generous gifts to seven New York City cultural institutions. I hope that beleaguered New Yorkers will appreciate the bank's generosity, as these gifts lend a great boost to our morale at this distressing time of municipal and state cutbacks. Our great institutions will survive, but this solid support and encouragement is most welcome.

Although many New York City banks and corporations have supported the major cultural institutions in the past, few of them have done so on such a large scale. Let us hope Citibank has set a precedent for business firms operating in and around New York.

JOHN PIERREPONT
Treasurer, N.Y. Zoological Society
New York, May 25, 1976

Convention Center: A Case for 34th St.

To the Editor:
While the Port Authority in its recently released feasibility study states that the 34th Street rail yards are an excellent site for the home of New York City's desperately needed convention center, it tries to create the impression that Battery Park is also suitable. It definitely is not.

The report states that if the convention facility were to be built at Battery Park City, a new West Side Highway and a minimum of two major hotels would have to be constructed. Are New Yorkers expected to add the \$1 billion cost of the West Side Highway, which would take a minimum of ten years to build, plus the costs of the two hotels, to that of a still ill-conceived convention center in Battery Park? Are 2,000 hotel rooms which will probably never be built expected to compete with 20,000 already constructed and tax-paying hotel rooms in midtown Manhattan?

The study also states, but does not make obvious, the great disadvantage that Battery Park has in being far from all of the many midtown activities and amenities such as hotels, theaters, restaurants, shops and a majority of cultural institutions. Additionally, the study states that Battery Park City land would cost significantly more than the properly located site at

34th Street in midtown. Hence, the results of the Port Authority study are:

1. That 34th Street is both perfectly located and immediately available for the construction of a convention center.
2. That Battery Park City would likewise be acceptable if the West Side Highway were reconstructed and in operation, a minimum of two major hotel facilities built and the cost of the Battery Park City land substantially reduced from its present level. What the study is actually saying is that a convention center cannot be built at Battery Park City.

New York City needs a convention center and needs it now. Enough time and money have been wasted trying to build an inordinately expensive facility over the water at the tip of a residential neighborhood at West 44th Street—a facility which the Port Authority points out cannot be built. It is time that we concentrate all efforts of building a convention center on the best, simplest and least expensive location so that New York City can finally have its convention facility and be able to compete on an even basis with cities such as Los Angeles, Chicago, Atlanta and Houston.

DONALD J. TRUMP
New York, June 4, 1976

The writer heads the realty and construction concern that bears his name.

Subcontinent

To the Editor:
The Asian Studies Association recently voiced its concern over the deterioration of democracy in Asia. But may I point out that democracy never prevails on subcontinental lands, as never able to dispense economic justice to their? All nations of the subcontinent, India, Pakistan,



Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan, the Maldives Islands, is an unchecked population chronic underdevelopment, extreme mass poverty, yet tried hard not to forsake cratic values. However, these adverse factors, on democracy is getting worse coming a casualty in one or another. India is drifting towards, having postpone and suspended freedom of assembly and press.

How could subcontinent overcome the three terrible traps by joining together Europe, into an economic. Thereby they could harness resources of the whole are with pooling technological tific know-how, with sub economic planning to over burdens and to bring econ betterment.

Closer economic coopera these countries should be because it would be mutually. For example, iron, coal, bauxite and oil needed by its neighbors, an exportable surplus of rice; Nepal and Sri Lanka hydroelectric power to supply pending Indian market.

Sri Lanka has rubber to export, and Bangladesh jute and jute goods, fish, tables, for which there market in this region.

South Asia is also fair scientific talent and professions. To start, the four big, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh Lanka, could form an econo cratic. These states would need to give up their ind but they could, for their join in their rapid econo ment and expanding trade baps in due course also fo mope foreign-policy and defe freedoms.

BUDDHADASA P. KH
General
Society for Asia
New York, N.Y.

Iraq's Selective Welo

To the Editor:
Although I do not offer letter to The Times, I am in answer the May 27 letter of M. Abdul Wahab, press adviser, sion to the U.N., denying it of Iraq.

As an artist, I am a u several art organizations in to the I.A.A. (International sations), which operates agis of UNESCO and is p cultural and nonpolitical. I.A.A. chose to hold its aning, next fall, in Iraq. Arts have informed us that deleg present their baptismal cert equivalent to attend, since will be welcome. Ask Mr. t this racist or not? Many ar tions angry at this unfair s have chosen to resign from I. COASTANCE
Brooklyn, Jm

Chilean 'Games'

To the Editor:
Clearly Secretary Simon meeting with General Pino Secretary Kissinger's recent ance at the Santiago O.A.S. were attempts to provide is for the Chilean junta, and thus our Government's part in ing the democratically elected Unity party of President Allende. It also was to make sible for the junta to remain and for multinational business on as usual.

Just as Hitler's destruction sine qua non for halting gas barbarism in Europe, the jua be militarily, politically and ically removed from the Chile before human rights can be for the Chilean people.

To accept the human right and platitudes spouted by th and their defenders and to play with several hundred "prisoners" while many new victims are incarcerated, disapp are tortured daily is a cruel an insult to the intelligence people everywhere.

A. J. ROSE
Canaan, Conn., June

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James Reston

ON June 15—the great

winning the Presidential

the state primaries is

Governor Carter an extra

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about a Cabinet.

Reston was pitched into

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Reston to see how Mr.

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now full of speculation

Presidential "favorites"

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Reston is being very canny

Vice-Presidential question

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A Roman Priest For the Reds

By Giovanni Gennari

ROME—How did it come about that so many Italian Roman Catholics regard the Italian Communist Party as a party that one may support without betraying the faith, and as a party that promotes democracy and social justice?

The first step toward understanding consists in looking at the situation that Italian citizens are facing today. The fact is that we have a party that has been in power for the last 30 years and whose main strength has been its religious and denominational image: the Christian Democratic Party.

Membership in this party has always been based on its identification with the cause of the Christian faith, even though this may have gone beyond the intentions that some of its leaders—including the first one, Alcide de Gasperi—had formulated in a more or less vague way.

This very serious fact has been the true cause, on the one hand, of the absolute lack of internal democracy in the party (which can only be expressed by giving the rank-and-file continuous responsibility and power of control) and, on the other hand, of an increasing focus on power for its own sake without any regard for real values and programs. Anyone voting for the Christian Democratic Party did not do so because of its political merits and its platform but because it was "God's party."

Those who were governing on behalf of the Christian Democrats knew they could unquestioningly rely on the backing of the Church and on the believers' vote of conscience, regardless of the actual management of power and the misdeeds of the Government.

In this respect, the vote for the Christian Democratic Party up to now has been the least democratic vote possible, for the very reason that its basic motivation was of an ideological-religious nature. This has permitted the party to promote a policy that has increasingly shown itself to be one of encouraging consumption, a basically conservative policy that in effect has been aimed at protecting the interests of Italy's upper and middle bourgeoisie through the creation and stimulation of consumer needs at the expense of fundamental social and popular services, particularly in southern Italy.

People, meanwhile, have continued to vote for the Christian Democratic Party, remaining prisoners of the prejudice that identified the party with the cause of faith and religion. But it is becoming increasingly evident to more and more Catholics today that the Christian Democratic Party is not "God's party," because the cause of God cannot be monopolized by any party or—even less—by any nation. Those who talk about God all the time do so just to cover up their responsibilities and their failures with regard to society (encyclical *Gaudium et Spes*, 1965).

On the other hand, it is obvious that Christians who today vote for, or are militants in, Italy's left-wing parties, and particularly the Italian Communist Party—said they are millions of Catholics—do not visualize in this Com-



Enrico Berlinguer, Italian Communist chief

munist Party a new Christian Democratic Party, a new "God's party." They base their judgment exclusively on the concrete reality of that party, which explicitly declares—and proves—to respect religious liberty, and guarantees that it would do so if it were to participate in the Government.

It is clear that the Italian Communist Party does not identify with the near-totalitarian ideology of theoretical Marxist materialism—which has almost no influence at the popular level—but instead identifies with the concrete historical movement represented by this party. Pope John XXIII also understood (encyclical *Pacem in Terris*, 1963) that the party must and can be distinguished from Marxist philosophical ideology.

The votes given to the Italian Communist Party, with its leadership and its popular base consisting of a majority of Christians who have overcome the religious prejudices in favor of the Christian Democratic Party, are not votes for historical and dialectical materialism as a philosophy of life but for a historical party that is judged according to its historical actions.

The true enemy of faith is moral apathy, favored by consumerism and conformism and the incapacity for genuine justice and popular solidarity, and the negative witness of Christians committed to the Christian Democratic Party. Today, the Italian Communist Party appears to many Christians—priests and lay people—as a party capable of leading a revival of commitment and participation accompanied by respect for democracy and freedom of opinion. For this reason its political and moral force would be good for the country if the party were to enter the national Government.

It is clear that Christians them-

selves, together with other citizens, would have the task of safeguarding the various democratic freedoms—including religious liberty—if they were threatened by a Government that did not respect them. But today the gravest danger is to go on, as has been done so far, encouraging the moral, political, social, economic and also religious disintegration of the Italian community. In fact, wherever the Italian Communist Party has participated in regional or municipal government it has not failed to respect religious liberty, to provide for collective needs.

For all these reasons, there are many Christians today, including priests, who vote for left-wing parties and for the Italian Communist Party, and obviously want the party they support to enter the national Government. And this does not mean that Christians have given up the premise of their Christian witness and ecclesiastical community. They will act on those values by helping to construct a more just society. Their witness must never again be delegated to a party, as has happened in the past. Every Christian must personally give witness of justice and love.

The Rev. Giovanni Gennari, ordained as a priest in 1965 and holding a doctorate in moral theology, teaches that subject at the "Marianum" Pontifical Theological Faculty in Rome.

U.S. Mirror in Spain

By C. L. Sulzberger

MADRID—The biggest result of King Juan Carlos's recent visit to the United States was proof—to Americans and Spaniards—that this country is committed to a democratic system under constitutional monarchy. Although the speeches and private conversations of the monarch and his Foreign Minister, José María de Arelliza, Count of Motrico, were addressed to American public opinion, political leaders and economic tycoons, perhaps their greatest initial impact has been felt inside Spain.

This appears in two ways: (1) weakening the position of the pro-Franco diehards, known as "the bunker"; (2) paving the way for harmonizing the positions of Don Juan, Count of Barcelona, liberal father of the sovereign, and of Juan Carlos. The latter will be openly recognized as unchallenged head of the dynasty when Don Juan formally renounces all claims to the throne—something he has hitherto refrained from doing.

"The bunker" was set back by the successful royal journey, and forced to accept the Cortes' decision to start up a multiparty political system (initially excluding Communists and "separatists"—primarily Basque). At the same time a "family pact" between Don Juan and Juan Carlos was moved nearer conclusion.

The Count of Barcelona and the King have approved an agreement in principle under which Juan will yield all claims and endorse his son after certain formalities, including return to this country and rebuttal at the Esorial of the body of King Alfonso XIII, Don Juan's father, who died in exile.

But the Count also wishes to confirm for himself the advance of Juan Carlos toward a constitutional democracy, expected to be credibly attested by late autumn. The King's pledges of a liberal program, enunciated in the United States, are felt to have had much influence in this connection.

Juan Carlos's visit was designed to remake the Spanish image in the West. A 38-year-old chief of state, representing a nation most of whose population is forty or less, sought to erase impressions of an old, old-fashioned country. Here it is felt he succeeded beyond expectations, greatly helped by his and the Queen's fluent English.

For the first time in four decades it was demonstrated that the head of Spain could travel freely. And, seeing the occasion, Juan Carlos pledged himself to a goal of democracy, civil liberties and a multiparty system.

In private talks with President Ford, Vice President Rockefeller and

Secretary Kissinger the King and Foreign Minister Arelliza promised that Spain would advance toward this goal through peaceful, orderly means, avoiding any "Portuguese experiment." They pointed out that Spain's Army deplored political intervention nowadays and had no record of African wars to entice it into civilian affairs.

Washington was assured that Spain, within about a year, would qualify as a democracy sufficiently to become eligible for European Community and NATO membership. By then, it is hoped, a parliament elected under a free ballot and political parties would be functioning here.

Minister Arelliza told me: "The Western democracies are reluctant to admit Spain will not have a legal Communist Party operating openly during the first part of this transitional

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

period—although the Communists may be recognized during the second stage. But right now we believe they are trouble-makers and unenthusiastic about true liberty."

It appears the United States remains dubious about what is now called "Eurocommunism"—independent movements like Italy's. It is felt such parties might react to crises on Moscow's side—the way de Gaulle, who propounded an independent French policy, nevertheless reacted to crises on the U.S. side.

The United States did not urge Spain to legalize Communism although it advised such a move to expose Communist weakness. But it was frankly admitted this was a Spanish problem for Madrid to decide; Washington wouldn't make trouble either way.

Minister Arelliza hopes "the U.S.-Spanish treaty will be approved Congressionally this month. This would give our new monarchy a big moral victory, by upgrading what has hitherto been a relationship by executive agreement. Moreover, we explained to business circles that investment in Spain is safe and desirable, given our stable, liberal economy."

Madrid is seeking a large American loan (perhaps \$2 to \$5 billion over ten years) to balance a foreign debt, largely caused by oil imports, and build up currency reserves. This would be in addition to the \$1.175 billion in military aid grants and Export-Import Bank loans under the treaty.

Spain is placing its bets on American support and generosity. In return it is clearly accelerating its progress toward democracy—away from vestigial leftovers of Francoism.

SHINGTON

inning mates, and ordered 1000 voters on their Vice-presidential preference. This has certain advantages. It flatters all at they were "considered."

ry democratic, and keeps his side, dreaming in the just maybe. . . . Carter has come to the top ty arguing that he is a "man," insisting on the principle of the best "potential" is his running mate. Every-ident has said this, but arler has said he means it to a popularity poll, and at he won't tell anybody uks until later, and maybe ter he is nominated.

last-minute Vice-Presidential of Spiro Agnew and in the Presidential election, this is not really good "my Carter may not know talent available in this big man the departments and the Federal Government, been around long enough a difference between the qualities of a Fritz Mond Muskie as compared to others on his list.

the Administrations of Nixon, he must know ose who wish him well change, no longer believe acty of one man, the rith all his powers as live, to run so vast and a country, with all its problems at home and

to know, in advance of ion if possible, who will in the White House if he at some time before the mber what kind of White and Cabinet he proposes govern the country.

It is a hard question, for e chooses a Vice Pres-etary of State, Defense

he disappoints, many e democratic countries, e, choose not merely a ter but a "shadow cab- e able to vote for in n, not merely for a per- and after our experience and his gang, chosen after leated, maybe we need to mly about Carter, Ford, ut who's going with them, use of voting for an ad- rather than for a Pres- been part of the Ameri- system in the past. We voted for the man rather in that really governs the

way, Governor Carter, agan and even President asked for a change. They one degree or another, y against the Washington ey want to take over, the "bureaucracy" that capital going while they the White House.

p Mr. Carter win the Pres- ay, to conceal his choice of ate until after he is nomi- to postpone his choice al Cabinet members at e and Treasury until after but this would not be the and open administration talking about, merely the ave it to me" procedure e such a disappointment. In fact, running as a e chooses well, could be lities of all.

Out of Step at the Point

By Frederick C. Thayer



PITTSBURGH—Once again West Point is wracked by a "cheating scandal" and, once again, we are bombarded with the statements the military establishments have used to describe every such scandal since 1861.

West Point is removing its "bad apples" because the majority of "honest" cadets would be contaminated by further association with them. The Army is denying the need for any outside investigation in the tried-and-true manner of organizations that

willingly destroy individuals in order to maintain their own power.

But when hundreds of young men are summarily removed from such institutions (over the years), we must ask if the system is the problem, and challenge the "bad apple" assumption. It seems clear that the honor system is not only a form of entrapment but is totally at odds with the requirements facing cadets when they graduate.

The heart of the West Point system is competitive struggle for survival and class ranking. A cadet near the bottom of the class must "sweat-out" every examination for fear he will be "fouled" (dismissed for poor academic performance). All other cadets must pay close attention to their precise numerical ranking, for on this ultimately depends their relative Army rank and their ability to obtain desired assignments upon graduation.

Understanding that entire careers can be at stake, officials at the academy used to take pains to put before cadets as few temptations as possible. This common-sense approach has apparently been grossly violated.

The current scandal involves a take-home engineering problem administered to many cadets at the same time. Assigned a few weeks to work on the problem and submit individual solutions, hundreds of cadets found themselves closeted in their barracks, implicitly admonished to avoid discussing the problem. To discuss the problem is by West Point definition "cheat." The situation amounts to entrapment, even though academy officials had nothing of the sort in mind. The pressure to succeed, to get

ahead, and to survive is so overwhelming that it would be surprising if nobody ever succumbed to such overt temptation. So long as one stays within the peculiar West Point definition of "cheating," there ought to be no departure from the old blackboard routine. Cadets need to take daily quizzes facing individual blackboard squares; any turning of heads was assumed to be an "honor violation."

If large numbers of cadets are assigned the same problem, what is more natural (assuming an interest in learning) than intensive discussion of it? Out of such discussion comes a higher level of learning for those involved, and even the occasional discovery of better solutions than the one "approved" by the faculty. The system, in other words, is based upon educational assumptions that are increasingly discredited.

One is that individual students cannot, do not, and should not, learn anything from each other. A second is that instructors never learn anything from students, because the instructors "know" what is "right." The likelihood is that a number of cadets involved in the scandal learned more about the engineering problem from talking with their colleagues than they otherwise would have learned. It is a peculiar system that defines learning as cheating. Even worse, the system is totally at odds with the lives cadets lead after graduation.

Whether in the Army or in civilian life, West Point graduates will spend their working lives in organizational situations. Even in times of crisis, battlefield or office, decisions will be made only after as much interaction and discussion as time will allow.

It is absurd to teach students that the way to "pass the test" is to shut one's self completely off from colleagues, make an isolated and solitary decision, then present it for "grading." The task at hand is always to discover the best solution to the problem, and the environment of the loner is not the one to be inculcated in students. The honor system is educationally and operationally insane, a relic of the assembly-line approach to education that has outlived whatever usefulness it might once have had. A system (at West Point or anywhere else) that punishes students for learning from each other is hardly worth retaining.

Frederick C. Thayer, associate professor of public administration at the University of Pittsburgh, was graduated from West Point in 1945 and was an Air Force colonel until 1969.

Behind this simple device lies a profound solution.

The Electric Economy.

Electricity can't serve as an ingredient in medicines, asphalt, synthetic fabrics or fertilizers. For those applications we need oil and natural gas. Even the plastic in a light switch is a derivative of oil.

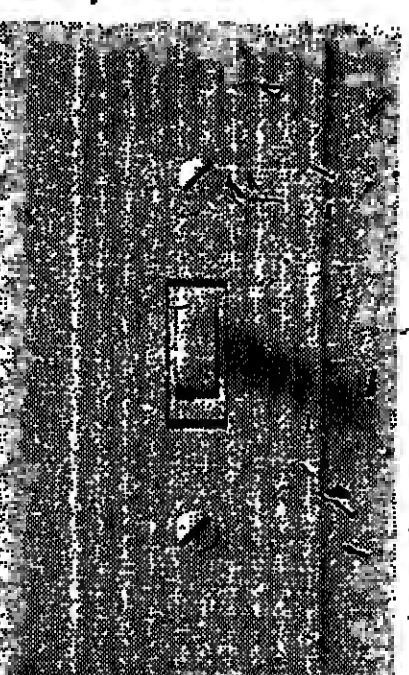
But that's where the switch to an Electric Economy provides a solution. The simple fact is that electricity can run cars, trucks, trains, entire factories, at the same time conserving gas and oil for jobs that only they can do. Electricity can be generated from a variety of sources. And that's simply more efficient than using up our scarce resources.

At The Southern Company we're concerned about other efficiencies too. The companies in our system are already using coal as fuel for generating more than 80 percent of their output. At our solvent refining research plant, we're studying a method that could raise the heat

content of raw coal—more energy for every ounce of fuel. And what's more, the process removes pollutants from the coal even before it gets to the furnaces at the power plants.

In another area of research, the first mechanical draft cooling tower of its design in the U.S. is already in operation in our system. Its round configuration, unique to this type of cooling tower, saves both space and construction materials.

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Prosecutor in Queens Opens Investigation After Jury Criticizes Conduct of Nadjari's Office

By MURRAY SCHUMACH
District Attorney Nicholas A. Ferraro of Queens has opened an investigation into the office of Maurice H. Nadjari, the special state anti-corruption prosecutor. The action was taken after a jury, in acquitting a man charged with selling drugs, criticized the methods Mr. Nadjari used against the defendant.

Mr. Ferraro said he also would investigate the behavior of Arthur Lonschein, the State Supreme Court justice before whom the case was tried, and the conduct of his own staff in the original arrest and subsequent prosecution.

The investigation began after Moses M. Weinstein, administrative judge of Queens, had read comments by the jurors that compared the behavior of Mr. Nadjari to that of Nazi Germany.

However, after the inquiry

begun, it was learned that the jurors' comments came after the trial had ended and the judge had spoken to the jury in private.

This was confirmed by the court reporter, Abe Spanover, who said that after the acquittal, Justice Lonschein had cleared the court, including the court reporter.

For about half an hour, Justice Lonschein remained in the courtroom in Long Island City talking to the jury. The court reporter was then recalled to the courtroom while the justice asked the jurors if they wished to make any comments about the case.

It was then that several jurors were highly critical of the tactics of Mr. Nadjari's office. In response to a question by the justice, the other jurors said they agreed.

Justice Weinstein, who told of this development on Monday, said that when he urged the investigation by District Attorney Ferraro last Friday, he did not know about the private session between Justice Lonschein and the jury.

"On the basis of the excerpts I read from the trial," Justice Weinstein said, "I felt that the issue was whether the defendant was deprived of his rights."

Mr. Nadjari's office was known to be angry about the investigation, particularly about the private meeting between Justice Lonschein and the jury, and Mr. Nadjari's office was studying the trial transcript yesterday for possible bias by the justice.

Justice Lonschein said, "Look at the minutes." District Attorney Ferraro said he believed that he could be impartial in an investigation that involved his own office.

Mr. Nadjari's office and Justice Lonschein, a fellow Democrat, "If I did not think I could be impartial," he said, "I would disqualify myself."

He named two assistant district attorneys, Howard Newman and Bruce Whitney, to conduct the inquiry and to report to him on a daily basis. Legal experts said that Mr. Ferraro had authority to investigate Mr. Nadjari's office in a matter affecting a Queens case.

The attack on Mr. Nadjari's office by the jury in Long Island City court last week sustained the position of the defendant, Harris Pelton, 47 years old, of 152-10 134th Avenue, in the Baisley Park section of Queens.

Mr. Pelton contended that when he was arrested last July he was taken directly to Mr. Nadjari's office in the World Trade Center before he was arraigned and was denied legal counsel. He said he objected to this treatment at the time.

During the trial, the defendant said that he was framed and threatened by Mr. Nadjari's representative. The case was prosecuted by Assistant District Attorney Steven Kirschner of Mr. Ferraro's office. During the trial, Stephen Sawyer of Mr. Nadjari's office denied that the defendant had been deprived of his rights or intimidated.

The court reporter in this case said that in his 28 years in this work he had never been excluded from a courtroom while a judge talked to a jury.

Justice Weinstein said that while he had never held such a private session with a jury after a verdict was delivered, there were some judges who did so. He did not know, he said, if on such occasions the court reporter was excluded.

Some Queens judges, when asked about this practice, said they had never done it. They made it clear that they believed it was foolish to exclude the court reporter when a judge talked to a jury.

The court reporter in this case said that in his 28 years in this work he had never been excluded from a courtroom while a judge talked to a jury.

Justice Weinstein said that while he had never held such a private session with a jury after a verdict was delivered, there were some judges who did so. He did not know, he said, if on such occasions the court reporter was excluded.

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ROCKEFELLER HAILS NADJARI'S RECORD

Continued From Page 1, Col. 4

Club, which gave him its "Man of the Year Award."

In a letter dated June 7 that was to be read at the dinner, Mr. Rockefeller said the club had "chosen brilliantly in honoring Maurice Nadjari."

"When in 1972, the need for a special prosecutor for New York City became apparent, Maurice Nadjari was the logical choice," Mr. Rockefeller said. "In the subsequent years, our expectations that he was the right man for a tough job have been more than amply fulfilled."

"His neighbors on Long Island are justifiably proud of Maurice Nadjari and the people of New York City are justly grateful for what he has done to fight against corruption and to fight for honesty and integrity in the criminal-justice system."

A spokesman for Mr. Nadjari said that the prosecutor had been unaware of the letter until late yesterday afternoon. The dinner was held at the Salisbury Club in East Meadow, L.I. Under Mr. Nadjari's proposal—which is expected to meet stiff political resistance—the statewide prosecutor would be elected to a five-year term and have "concurrent jurisdiction" with the state's 62 District Attorneys.

The 1972 executive order establishing Mr. Nadjari's current job requires him to supersede the city's five elected District Attorneys in matters relating to corruption in the criminal justice system.

In the last several months, Mr. Nadjari, the Governor and the State Assembly Codes Committee have recommended that a statewide prosecutor be named.

But none of these proposals would give the prosecutor as much power as Mr. Nadjari suggested last night, and none has called for the office to be elective.

Interested in Job
Copies of Mr. Nadjari's speech were distributed by his office early yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Nadjari was asked, through a spokesman, if he would be interested in seeking such a position.

"Absolutely yes," Mr. Nadjari replied.

Mr. Nadjari was a former chief assistant in the Suffolk County District Attorney's office.

It was the first direct indication since Governor Carey tried to dismiss him that Mr. Nadjari, a Republican who lives in Suffolk County, was interested in an elective office.

to his speech, he said candidates for this position should be "men and women of proven integrity and ability, men and women who are outstanding members of the legal profession, men and women who have had prosecutorial experience, men and women with no active political affiliation."

He said the benefits of electing a statewide anticorruption prosecutor would be "to give the people a direct voice in the ethical standards applied by the custodians of our public institutions, to insulate the office against outside interference, and manipulation and in so doing, to protect the thrust and direction of investigations, no matter where they lead."

Attacks Critics
A "possible" approach to establishing such an office, Mr. Nadjari said, "would be for the Legislature to create and the Governor to approve a temporary anticorruption commission and designate that the statewide prosecutor be an elected official."

He said that this commission should have "a minimum life of a quarter of a century."

As he did in a speech last week, Mr. Nadjari lashed out last night at his critics, whom he called "advocates of public disinterest."

In another development yesterday, Mr. Nadjari sought a clarification of a court ruling that dismissed the indictment against Thomas J. Mackell, the former Queens District Attorney.

Last week, in a 6-to-1 decision, the State Court of Appeals said that an intermediate appellate court had acted properly last year in dismissing the indictments against Mr. Mackell and two aides after it reversed the 1974 convictions of the three men.

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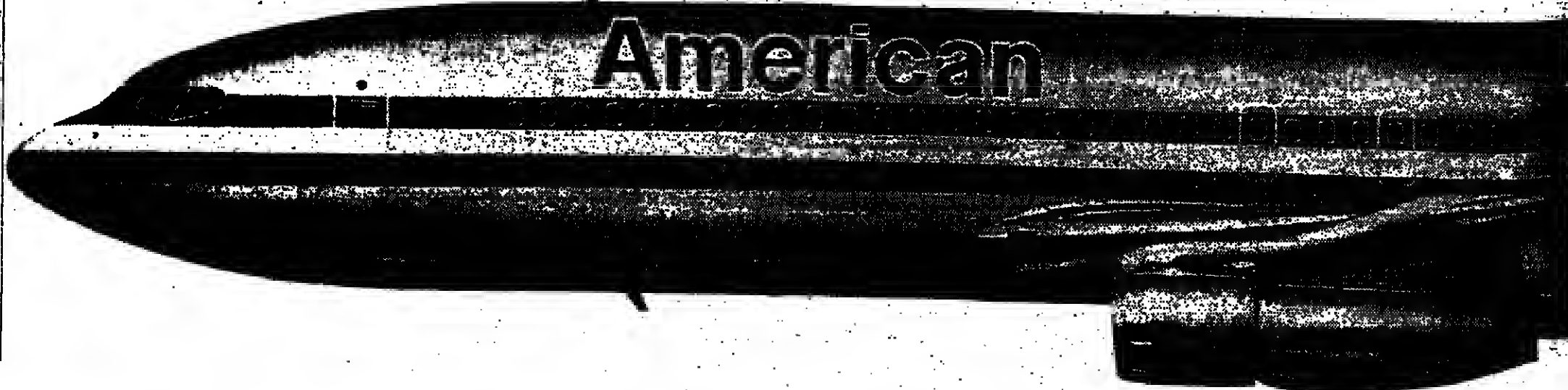
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Cleveland	\$54.00	\$43.00	\$11.00	Phoenix	\$175.00	\$140.00	\$35.00
Dallas/Ft. Worth	\$124.00	\$99.00	\$25.00	San Diego	\$198.00	\$158.00	\$40.00
El Paso	\$158.00	\$126.00	\$32.00	San Francisco	\$198.00	\$158.00	\$40.00
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The New York Times

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1976

41

Persistent Philadelphian Is Angel in the Dell

PHILADELPHIA, June 15—Mr. Mann has no doubt about his knack for things done. "I'm a little bit of the all of us," the 61-year-old philanthropist explained here last night. "I was with a disproportionate share."

Mr. Mann, who would be 62 today, is one of the jewels in this city's crown, the summer of the Philadelphia and the remarkable concert America.

His programs are, most part, free—y free—and as its for the last 27 years, an-born philanthropist has made the music his life. He has a mad passion for the cultural circles and abroad, begging, borrowing, bellowing, giving more than Philadelphia the finest soloists, symphony and orchestra for the price of a postage

Indy Financed

that's right," he roared. "That's precisely what I've done and actly how I did it—know what? They say, 'Mann, that awful But look at all the music he gives up. I must love him even a tyrant."

his week, with the of the new \$3 million Hood Dell in Philadelphia's sprawling Fair Park, there was even ason for the city to ste of Mr. Mann's and sometimes belligerence. The new theater shell, perched is highest point in as built with funds he city, the state's on the Arts, the Na-Endowment for the and an organization the Friends of the

as a tricky alliance cel by Mr. Mann and necessary because the ll was subject to the of Philadelphia's un-able summers and was usually acceptable to of the artists whom n presented over the

me Are Skeptical

Friends of the Dell pay \$200 for their season (there are about or them in the new but everybody else tree, and at the Dell there is space for 10,000 gratis guests, ig those who prefer ng on the lawn to seating.

ty good, huh? Mr. asked as he stepped y through the morass s wires, boxes and that were part of the ute work at the shell. everybody said to me, time, Freddy, you've it off too much. You 'do it."

he did—and in much e boisterous way he ays managed his af-cluding the fortune amassed as president Seaboard Container- tion, as president and chairman of the l Container Corpora- as the principal ider in Owens-Illinois

millard Student

ve on my coupons he said as his count- iness and quickly Philadelphia traffic, back from the Dell to e in the center of the aspie his wealth, he 12-hour and 14-hour shind his desk there, together the 21-con- ties to which more 0,000 free tickets will tuted this year. Mann was born in Go-ussia, in 1903, immi- with his parents to ven and was natural- an American citizen. In 1920, he came to iphia and graduated 4 from the Wharton of the University of

ided Israel Hale

er, he had studied pi- the Juilliard School in ork, but a summer ac- injured both arms, to ent that his career as pian was, for all prac- purposes, ended. "I t make good music," e, "so I decided to hey. I was lucky. I

became heavily in- in politics, local and al, both in a campag- he was a public e was a member of the 943 to 1945, a rep- of recreation and ees of the Mayor's and he remained e of Fairmount d a member of the phia Art Commission, 7, President Lyndon



Philanthropist Fredric R. Mann at the new Robin Hood Dell West Monday night. Above: Eugene Ormandy conducting, Isaac Stern, soloist, in the Dell's inaugural concert that evening.

Hyde Park Gets a Mansion to Help It Cater to New Flow of Visitors

By HAROLD FABER

Special to The New York Times

HYDE PARK, N.Y.—The empty rooms of the Bellefield mansion here adjacent to the home of Franklin Delano Roosevelt echo these days only to the occasional footsteps of National Park Service rangers and local visitors.

Weeds have taken over the formal garden, overshadowing the peonies, irises and lemon lilies, and the grass is growing tall in front of the circular driveway that leads from Route 9 to Bellefield and 78 acres surrounding it, which have just been given to the Federal Government.

When funds become available at some time in the indefinite future, the 30-room, three-story structure, which dates back to 1796, will become a new administrative center for the overcrowded Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site, which has proved to be one of the major tourist attractions in New York State.

Since the home was first opened to visitors on April 12, 1946, the first anniversary of the President's death, increasing numbers of tourists have come to the house overlooking the Hudson River where he was born in 1882 and lived. Last year, 289,000 visitors came and attendance this year so far is up 15 percent.

The Uses Seen for Mansion

As many as 2,000 visitors a day have been clocked into the grounds, but only 75 at a time are allowed into the house because of the danger of structural damage to the building. In addition, a smaller number of researchers use the more modern Roosevelt Library building, which was completed in 1940.

"We expect even more visitors this summer because of the Bicentennial, the new books about Roosevelt and the Democratic Convention in New York City," said Warren H. Hill, the superintendent of the Roosevelt site and of the Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Site, some four miles to the north.

Mr. Hill said that the use of Bellefield would eventually ease parking jams at the F. D. R. complex, which sometimes is filled to capacity on weekends with cars overflowing onto the lawns nearby. In addition, the added facilities would

Continued on Page 51, Column 5



Warren H. Hill of the National Park Service outside the Bellefield mansion in Hyde Park, N.Y.

News Summary and Index

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1976

The Major Events of the Day

International

The Chinese Government announced yesterday that Chairman Mao Tse-tung was on longer receiving visiting foreign leaders. A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry said that the decision had been made by the Central Committee of the Communist Party, but he said that the chairman was still able to work despite his age of 82 years. [Page 1, Column 1.]

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin warned that Israel's security and the stability of the entire Middle East would be jeopardized if the civil war in Lebanon ended with the Palestinians or the Syrians in control of the country. In a speech to Parliament, Mr. Rabin said the parties involved in Lebanon knew clearly at what point Israel would consider their activities intolerable. [1-2.]

West Germany announced that Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and Prime Minister Helmut Schmidt of Bonn would meet in the countryside next week instead of in Hamburg as originally planned because the talks were vital and they needed a "sanctuary place." Mr. Kissinger was reportedly briefed, not at the State of local, but because the statement was in conflict with Washington's position that the meeting will be only exploratory. [5-1.]

National

The Democratic Party's platform committee adopted a platform that was praised by all factions of the party, which was apparently united for the first time in years. The document reflects the views of Jimmy Carter, the party's presumed Presidential nominee, but it was endorsed by representatives of other Democrats who had sought the nomination. [1-3.]

Jimmy Carter, in a long, expansive chat with reporters about his campaign plans, was the picture of confidence as he spoke about politics, people, prejudice and the Presidency he firmly believes he will win. It would be a time of national healing and an era of social progress, he promised, and he said his campaign would include just such lofty commitments even if it cost him votes. [1-4.]

The Senate Judiciary Committee decided to send to the floor a bill designed to break up 18 large oil companies into separate production, refining and refining-marketing entities. The vote, which was 8 to 7, had

been in doubt to the end, but it gave a psychological lift to the liberal Democratic sponsors of the measure. The bill's chances before the full Senate, however, remain uncertain. [1-7.]

At least 16 letter bombs that have turned up in the mails throughout the country were described yesterday by the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation as follow-ups to extortion demands addressed to about 200 leading businessmen since last fall. The director, Clarence M. Kelly, said the sums demanded totaled "millions of dollars" with the threat of "extortion tactics unless these demands were met." [11-5-6.]

Metropolitan

City Council President Paul O'Dwyer was designated as the Democratic State Committee's candidate for United States Senator, but three others also qualified for a place on the September primary ballot. Along with Mr. O'Dwyer, Representative Bella S. Abzug, former United States Attorney General Ramsey Clark and Daniel P. Moynihan also qualified for the primary. [1-1.]

Treasury Department officials have asked New York City to submit a new financial plan and obtain new labor agreements as a condition for further Federal loans. The statement was viewed by city officials as strengthening their hands at the bargaining tables, where they are negotiating 67 new labor contracts that expire June 30, but as worsening their position with investors. The next Federal loan for the city is scheduled for July 2. [11-1-2.]

Vice President Rockefeller, who in 1972 created the office of special state prosecutor, praised Maurice H. Nadari in a letter made public last night as the "right man for a tough job." The comment came as Mr. Nadari, who as special prosecutor is investigating corruption in the criminal justice system in New York City, called on Governor Carey and the New York State Legislature to create an elected, statewide anti-corruption prosecutor. [11-4.]

The chancellor of the City University, Robert I. Kibbee, said that the faculty would be paid for the two weeks the system was shut down, an action that could leave the university \$15 million short in meeting other obligations. The move also would again raise the prospect of fiscal paralysis for the university on June 30. [4-5-6.]

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Quotation of the Day

"This country is resilient. We can start again. I believe it can be done and I mean to do it."—Jimmy Carter, on the Presidency he hopes to win. [1-5.]

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Giovanni Gennari: Christian Reds in Italy. Page 39

Frederick Thayer: the trouble at West Point. Page 39

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Terence Smith on Israel's Lebanon policy. Page 10

CORRECTIONS

The value of Revlon Inc. shares to be exchanged for Barnes-Hind Pharmaceuticals Inc. stock in a corporate merger story in The Times yesterday was incorrectly reported. The correct figure is \$44.9 million. Also, Revlon's correct 1975 net income was \$62.8 million.

A review in yesterday's Times of "The Taxi Project: Realistic Solutions for Today," opening Friday at the Museum of Modern Art, omitted the fact that the exhibit was underwritten by a grant from the Mobil Oil Corporation.

Arol paid no rent during its first 23 months in the market

New York City Sued By Arol on Lease Of Bronx Market

The Arol Development Corporation filed a \$6,125,259 suit against New York City yesterday charging "multiple breaches" of its lease of the Bronx Terminal Market.

The action came on the deadline set by the city's Corporation Counsel, W. Bernard Richmond, for Arol to pay \$186,000 in rental arrears. The operator refused to pay on the ground that it had lost an equivalent amount of rentable space after two fires occurred there. Arol asked the State Supreme Court in Manhattan to rule that it was entitled to a rent abatement.

"We will counterclaim for the rent and we will take all steps we deem necessary to protect the interests of the city," Mr. Richmond said when advised of the suit. "That does not exclude a demand for a declaration that the amended lease is invalid."

A Bronx grand jury empaneled by Maurice H. Nadari, the special prosecutor, has been investigating the city's award of a 99-year lease to Arol in 1972, and the amendment of the lease in Arol's favor in 1973.

The lease amendments required the city to build a \$4.1 million structure for the market, which was done, and among other things to spend several million dollars on refrigeration, insulation and new elevators. The latter projects were suspended as a result of the city's financial crisis, apparently putting the city in default—if the lease amendment was valid. These issues were cited by Arol.

A taxpayer's suit, heretofore contested by the city as well as by Arol, charges that the original lease was awarded by collusion and that the amendments were so drastic as to create a new lease that should have been put to public bidding.

Arol paid no rent during its first 23 months in the market

Monitor Presses Beame on Austerity To Cut Deficit and Plan for Fiscal 1979

By FRANCIS X. CLINES

What Beame officials call the "month of the horrors" reached its midway point yesterday with fresh budget warnings to the city from the state's chief monitor and private missives from city officials about coming to terms with both fiscal watchdogs and union negotiators.

The state monitor, Deputy Comptroller Sidney Schwartz, issued a new report warning that the current outlook of a \$686 million deficit next year did not represent "substantial progress" toward the goal of balancing the budget in 1978. He called for greater austerity steps to cut the deficit by \$94 million, and he urged the city to get a start on planning fiscal 1979, too.

"That guy's too much," one city official said privately. "Here right this minute we're planning hospital layoffs, telling the unions to surrender fringe benefits, fighting over whether we need \$75 million more in immediate cuts, and he's talking about 1979."

Compromise Is Sought

The "month of the horrors" is the June gamut of problems ending the fiscal year that the city has been traversing, one of the toughest periods since the state ordered austerity plans be laid last fall. The transit contract dispute appears safely passed and the City University is now able at least to complete its academic year. Thus, the remaining challenges include settling all the other major union contracts this month on supposedly stringent terms, meeting state demands for deeper cuts and convincing Federal monitors that the city's \$2.3 billion in annual Treasury loan aid should be renewed next month.

Yesterday, city officials were preparing for a meeting with the staff of the Emergency Financial Control Board and the Municipal Assistance Corporation (to be set up to seek compromise of the demands from the Control Board staff and Governor Carey for more than \$200 million in new or accelerated budget cuts in the coming budget year.

At the same time, Beame officials were preparing for a visit tomorrow from United States Treasury officials who would consult with the Control Board, the state's chief budgetary watchdog panel, on the shape of Mayor Beame's latest austerity plans.

'Simon Non-Inflammatory'

With both state and Federal monitors scrutinizing the city, some Beame officials question privately whether the effect might be helpful in at least one area—in softening the unions' position to current contract negotiations. The state and Federal pressure might convince union negotiators that there is no alternative to meeting some severe city bargaining demands, including the surrender of \$24 million in fringe benefits the unions won in past contracts.

However other city officials were not that sure.

"The unions have been pushed pretty hard as it is," one official said. "They're getting paranoid and if too much pressure is applied, things could get very unstable."

or's aides were asking yesterday whether Treasury Secretary William E. Simon would make new budget demands on the city or merely endorse some of the Control Board staff proposals.

Privately, Mr. Beame's advisers said that Mr. Simon had been "reasonable and non-inflammatory" toward the city, and that they understood he had a duty to protect the Federal loan. They also said they saw no sign of national political factors being involved in his latest questions of the city.

In dealing with state demands for deeper cuts, the city's main point of contention is with the proposal of Stephen Berger, executive director of the Control Board, that the Mayor's austerity plan be increased as of July 1 by \$75 million in extra cuts to cover weaknesses. The Mayor insists on no weaknesses are now apparent, and he wants to keep additional cuts in reserve for now.

City officials already have indicated they might accede to a second proposal by Mr. Berger. The main question the Mayor

ger, the idea of accelerating some of the planned 1978 budget cuts into the 1977 budget. The third point of difference involves Mr. Berger's warning that it is unrealistic of the Mayor to expect the state to assume city court costs. If this does not happen, the city would have to find \$24 million in alternative cuts in the coming year, and more than \$100 million in 1978.

"We have so many people trying to help us that sometimes I feel we're being smothered with kindness," one city official said with an exasperated smile.

Mr. Schwartz, the state's deputy comptroller, offered no apologies as he issued the latest in a busy series of critiques of the city budget. He warned that the city was putting too much of the deficit-cutting task into the 1978 budget year, and said that the city should reduce close to \$100 million in additional deficit in the 1977 budget.

"There's no way to get to ground zero in '78 unless you begin early enough in '77," Mr. Schwartz said in an interview.

Simon Sets Preconditions On Aid for New York City

Continued From Page 1, Col. 2

Treasury Secretary, said today that "I told Mayor Beame that until the labor situation was resolved, we couldn't make the loans."

Mr. Gerard explained that he did not expect signed labor contracts, but rather agreements in principle.

Last week he told House and Senate Banking Committee staff members, at a closed meeting, that "until a clear picture is known, with labor agreements in place for contracts signed, sealed and delivered, there will be no loans on July 2."

Asked at the meeting if the municipal unions could trade some of their fringe benefits for cost-of-living increases, Mr. Gerard said that he would be disappointed but that he had no objections as long as the total amount spent on municipal employees was not increased.

"Lack of Specificity"

Mr. Gerard also told the group that he was concerned by a lack of specificity in three recent critiques of the city's budget. Sidney Schwartz, special deputy state comptroller, reported that the city had not made the cuts it had found 20 percent of the cuts in the new budget "unstable or unlikely."

Stephen Berger, executive director of the Emergency Financial Control Board, recommended that the city make new or accelerated cuts of \$200 million, and Felix G. Rohatyn, chairman of the Municipal Assistance Corporation, recommended that the city have a reserve of \$150 million.

"The critiques of the budget don't break down in detail the amounts of savings," Mr. Gerard said. "That's one of the things we'll be doing at Thursday's meeting."

Mr. Gerard also told the group that he was concerned by a lack of specificity in three recent critiques of the city's budget. Sidney Schwartz, special deputy state comptroller, reported that the city had not made the cuts it had found 20 percent of the cuts in the new budget "unstable or unlikely."

Stephen Berger, executive director of the Emergency Financial Control Board, recommended that the city make new or accelerated cuts of \$200 million, and Felix G. Rohatyn, chairman of the Municipal Assistance Corporation, recommended that the city have a reserve of \$150 million.

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Mr. Gerard also told the banking staff members that he wished that New York State's executive director of the American Universities Field Staff, of which Dr. Silvert was a staff member between 1955 and 1968.

Dr. Silvert was born in Bryn Mawr, Pa., on March 10, 1910, the son of Henry Jacob and Leah (Levine) Silvert. He attended the Lower Merion School. Dr. Silvert earned his B.A. degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1932, and a master's degree in 1934. He received his Ph.D. a year later.

Dr. Silvert was a visiting professor to several universities in Latin America before he assumed his post at the Ford Foundation.

He was the author of "Reaction and Revolution" in Latin America, published by Harcourt Brace in 1961, and "Man's Power: A Black Guide to Political Thought," released by Viking Press in 1970.

Two other books are yet to be released. They are "Education, Class and Nation" (Elsevier Scientific Publishing Company), an examination of educational systems in Venezuela and Chile, and "The Reason for the Reason" published by Viking-Penguin for the American Bicentennial.

Dr. Silvert served on the staff of the Brookings Institution and in numerous other capacities related to Latin American affairs.

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KALMAN H. SILVERT N.Y.U. PROFESSOR

Expert on Latin America Is Dead at 55

By GEORGE GOODMAN Jr.

Kalman H. Silvert, a program adviser for the Ford Foundation and an authority on Latin American affairs, died yesterday of a heart attack at Beth Israel Hospital in Manhattan. He was 55 years old and lived with his family in Greenwich Village.

Dr. Silvert was a professor of politics at New York University and also a director of its Ibero-American Center.

He was credited with having advanced Latin American studies in the United States and was considered influential in the development of social science research in Latin America.

In 1974 he contributed to a report of the Commission on U.S.-Latin American Relations. The commission was headed by former United States Ambassador Sol M. Linowitz, and his report was considered substantial because it included specific proposals for U.S. policy including normalization of United States relations with Cuba.

Dr. Silvert was said by colleagues to be warm and affable.

"I kept him on my unofficial list of advisors," said Alan Horton, executive director of the American Universities Field Staff, of which Dr. Silvert was a staff member between 1955 and 1968.

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Jimmy Dykes, Big League Star And Manager, Succumbs at 79

PHILADELPHIA, June 15 (AP)—Jimmy Dykes, whose career in major league baseball as a player and manager spanned 50 years, died today of an undisclosed illness in Hahnemann Hospital. He was 79 years old.

Noted for His Wit

A little round man who usually could be found enveloped in the smoke of a big cigar, Jimmy Dykes was noted for his wit. Sometimes his remarks evoked laughter; at others they carried a barb.

He was always at his best when needling umpires and he was always ready to recount his conflicts with them.

"I have three umpires around me," he once remarked, "and I'm merely recalling. You umpires are losing up the league. Somehow or other they seemed to react to me. I didn't throw me out of the game. And then Jocko (Conlan), the fourth umpire, strolled over and I appealed to him.

"Jimmie," said Jocko, "I don't even know what all this is about."

"Better join them, then," I said, pointing to the other three. They don't know what it's all about either. So Jocko threw me out of the game."

James Joseph Dykes was born in Philadelphia, Nov. 10, 1896, and the first record of his athletic activity was at golf. He was a caddy at the Merion Cricket Club.

The late Connie Mack claimed Mr. Dykes for the Philadelphia Athletics in 1917, sending him to Gettysburg of the Blue Ridge League, where he played second base. He appeared in fifty-nine games for the Athletics in 1917 and the next year he was in 110 games for Atlanta of the Southern Association. Late in 1919 he was recalled by Mr. Mack, and remained with the club for the next thirteen seasons, mostly at third base.

Sold to White Sox

At the end of the 1932 season, Mr. Dykes was sold to the Chicago White Sox together with the late Al Simmons and Mule Haas for a figure reported to be \$150,000. Two years later he succeeded Lew Fonseca as White Sox manager. He was playing leader from 1934 through 1939 and bench manager from 1940 through 1946.

As a player the irrepressible Mr. Dykes had many things to say to the umpires. As a manager he had cause many times to be triply incensed with their decisions.

On July 6, 1941, Will Hargis, Atlanta Braves pitcher, admitted, announced that the White Sox pitcher had been suspended indefinitely "for his conduct and language to Umpire Steve Basil in the game played in Chicago."

"He will remain suspended," the statement went on, "until he can satisfy the American League office that he will follow the rules of the league."

Mr. Dykes was out of the White Sox for good. He was a long career. A native of Virginia, he was a graduate of the University of Virginia, where he also received his degree in medicine.

He completed his residency training at the Eye Institute of Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center in New York City and continued there in practice and as a member of the teaching staff.

In 1950, Dr. Clark completed a graduate course in electronics instrumentation at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In Santa Fe he continued doing volunteer medical work in that community's Villa Clara Clinic.

Before his medical studies he attended gunnery school in Washington, Conn. During World War II he was attached as an Army major to the First Parachute Surgical Team in the Pacific.

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Jimmy Dykes in 1959

turned to the majors in 1949 as a coach with the Athletics.

Mr. Mack appointed his former third baseman manager at the start of the 1951 campaign and he held that post until the end of the 1953 pennant race.

When the St. Louis Browns were shifted to Baltimore and became the Orioles, Mr. Dykes was named manager. He lasted out the 1954 season, then was lost in the club's reorganization, which installed Paul Richards as both field and general manager of the club for the 1955 season.

Dykes ended a thirty-five year association with the American League in April, 1955, when he signed as a coach with Cincinnati in the National League. But he came back to the American as manager of the Detroit Tigers.

In 1959 Frank Lane, then general manager of Cleveland, induced Mr. Dykes to leave Detroit and coach the Indians.

Mr. Dykes's career ended in 1964 when he completed three years of coaching for the Milwaukee Braves and Kansas City A's.

He is survived by his second wife, the former Mildred Boyle; a daughter, Mrs. John T. Fanning; a son, Alice Ann; 16 grandchildren and nine great-grandchildren.

A service will be held at the John Stretch Funeral Home in nearby Havertown Friday night.

GRAHAM CLARK, 63, OPHTHALMOLOGIST

Physician Was on Staff of College and St. Luke's

Dr. Graham Clark, who had been an associate clinical professor of ophthalmology at the Philadelphia University College of Medicine, died today of a heart attack at St. Luke's Hospital. He was 63 years old.

Dr. Clark, who had lived in Englewood, N. J., for many years until he went to the Southwest in 1971, was a well-known ophthalmologist during his long career. A native of Virginia, he was a graduate of the University of Virginia, where he also received his degree in medicine.

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Gerald D. Morgan Dead at 67; Helped Draft Taft-Hartley Act

Gerald Demuth Morgan, espagn and did not meet the lawyer who served as special counsel to President Eisenhower, died yesterday while vacationing in Mustique, St. Vincent Island in the Grenadines, West Indies. He was 67 years old.

A man of slight build, Mr. Morgan was a conservative in politics, dress and matters of personal style.

A member of Hamel, Park, McCabe and Saunders, a Washington law firm, at the time of his death, Mr. Morgan was best known for his role in drafting the Taft-Hartley Labor Act of 1947.

Mr. Morgan was born in New York City, the son of George William Morgan, an attorney, and Mrs. Morgan. He was graduated from the Hotchkiss School in 1926. He attended Princeton and after graduating in 1930 went to Harvard Law School, where he got his law degree in 1933.

After a brief term in the office of the solicitor for the United States Steel Corporation, Mr. Morgan became assistant legislative counsel for the House of Representatives. In 1938, he took up the practice of law in Louisville, Ky., but returned to his former job in the House in 1939.

Worked for House Groups

Between 1945 and 1950, Mr. Morgan was a partner in the Washington law firm of Morgan and Calhoun and also undertook special assignments for several Congressional committees, including the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

He was special counsel to the majority of the House in connection with labor legislation in 1947 and served as legislative counsel to the House Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. Morgan was a special consultant to the First Hoover Commission on Government Reorganization in 1947 and 1948.

Although considered a conservative, Mr. Morgan did not become a Republican until 1949. He did not participate in the Eisenhower Presidential campaign.



Gerald D. Morgan

Pyotr N. Tretyakov Dies; A Soviet Expert on Slavs

MOSCOW, June 15 (UPI)—Pyotr N. Tretyakov, one of the Soviet Union's leading archaeologists and historians, died in Leningrad on Saturday, he was 66 years old.

An expert on the ancient history of Eastern, Western and Southern Slavs, Tretyakov was director of the Institute of Slavic Studies of the Academy of Sciences, and he was a corresponding member of the academy.

During the 1930's he was in charge of excavations near the Volga River and was the author of numerous works on Slavic history, peoples and settlements.

Investia did not report the cause of death.

Ex-Football Official Dies

SCRANTON, Pa., June 15 (AP)—Cosmo Iacovazzi, 47 years old, a former commissioner of the defunct Atlantic Coast Football League, died last night at Mercy Hospital, five days after undergoing surgery. Mr. Iacovazzi, long active in sports, was a dress manufacturer in Scranton and a former owner of the Scranton Miners, which was affiliated with the New York Giants football team.

Dr. Marcel Heiman Dies at 66; A Psychiatrist at Mount Sinai

Dr. Marcel Heiman, clinical professor of psychiatry at the Mount Sinai School of Medicine, died of cancer Monday at Mount Sinai Hospital. He was 66 years old and lived at 1148 Fifth Avenue.

Dr. Heiman, who also maintained a private practice as a psychiatrist, joined the staff of the hospital in 1950 and became a clinical professor when the medical school was established in 1957. He was the author of about 50 psychoanalytic studies, many of them exploring the emotional aspects of reproduction and female sexuality.

In 1972, as liaison psychiatrist to the hospital's Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, he helped oversee through group therapy to accept the concept of euthanasia and abortion.

After the New York State Legislature passed one of the most liberal abortion laws in the country, he said: "We were not prepared for what would happen after the law was passed." He said that on attempt had been made to inculcate nurses who were opposed to abortion but that nurses who were told that "physicians help people in what they need, and a nurse should also feel that way."

Dr. Heiman's analytic studies

included psychological aspects of the works of Washington Irving, and the mental condition of Vincent Van Gogh as reflected in his paintings. In 1953, Dr. Heiman edited a book entitled "Psychoanalysis and Social Work."

Writing on the relationship between people and pets, he determined that frequently the pet dog and cat and at times the bird represent for borderline or ambulatory psychotic patients "the only and last lifeline" to reality.

Born in Vienna, he received his medical training at that city's university, earning his M.D. in 1924. While still a student he was an instructor in anatomy. He pursued graduate studies until 1938 when he emigrated to the United States.

He worked in several hospitals in Missouri and Iowa and received board certification in neurology and psychiatry. In 1943, he came to New York and for the next five years received psychoanalytic training at the New York Psychoanalytic Institute.

He leaves his wife, Dr. Silvia Galor Heiman; a son, Dr. Peter Heiman; a daughter, Mrs. Frances Wright of Chicago; his mother, Mrs. Leroy Clark, and a brother, Leroy, both of Edgemoor, and two grandchildren.

J. THACHER MORRIS

J. Thacher Morris, a member of the Babylon Village Board from 1948 to 1960 and long active in public welfare work in Suffolk County, died yesterday in Southside Hospital, Bay Shore, L.I., after a long illness. He was 80 years old.

Dr. David L. Levy

Dr. David L. Levy, chairman of the Department of Psychiatry and Dean of the School of Medicine at the State University of New York at Stony Brook, died yesterday of a heart attack at St. Luke's Hospital. He was 63 years old.

Dr. Levy was a well-known ophthalmologist during his long career. A native of Virginia, he was a graduate of the University of Virginia, where he also received his degree in medicine.

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Dr. Levy is survived by his wife, the former Margaret Harris, a daughter, Mrs. Frances Wright of Chicago; his mother, Mrs. Leroy Clark, and a brother, Leroy, both of Edgemoor, and two grandchildren.

Dr. David L. Levy

Dr. David L. Levy, chairman of the Department of Psychiatry and Dean of the School of Medicine at the State University of New York at Stony Brook, died yesterday of a heart attack at St. Luke's Hospital. He was 63 years old.

Dr. Levy was a well-known ophthalmologist during his long career. A native of Virginia, he was a graduate of the University of Virginia, where he also received his degree in medicine.

He completed his residency training at the Eye Institute of Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center in New York City and continued there in practice and

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The New York Times/Alain Mouzon

(Ragout of wild boar Burgundy-style)

(Wild boar on a spit)

- If the blood is out to be used, sprinkle with half a cup of flour. Stir to coat the meat well. Add the reserved marinade and vegetables, stirring. Bring to the boil. Cook three hours, skimming the surface as necessary to remove the fat that rises. When done, the meat should be quite tender.
8. Remove the meat to another crockpot. Strain the sauce and bring it to the boil.
9. Meanwhile, beat the butter and toss the mushrooms in the butter. Sprinkle with salt and pepper. Add to the meat.
10. If the blood is to be used, add a little of the hot sauce to the blood, stirring. Add this mixture to the meat, stirring. Bring just to the boil and add the cognac. Pour the hot sauce over the meat and serve briefly.
- Yield: Twelve or more

(Wild boar chops with mustard sauce)

- 8 to 10, wild boar or pork chops, each about half an inch thick
Salt and freshly ground pepper to taste
Flour for dredging
2 cups butter
1/8 teaspoon finely chopped shallots
1/8 teaspoon finely chopped onion
1/2 cup dry white wine
2 tablespoons red wine vinegar
1 tablespoon imported mustard, Dijon-style
3 tablespoons thinly sliced cornichons (imported small French sour pickles) or small sour pickles
2 tablespoons finely chopped fresh parsley
1. Sprinkle the chops on all sides with salt and pepper. Coat lightly on all sides with flour and excess.
2. Heat three of butter in a skillet. Add the brown on one side, brown on the other, turning often, about 1 minute. Transfer the heated platter and
3. Add the shallots to the skillet and startle the wine, add the red wine vinegar briefly. Stir hard. Add the mustard. Heat briefly and remove two tablespoons butter, big by 1/2 cup. Sprinkle the chops with the wine and sprinkle with parsley.
Yield: 4 or 5 servings
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Whipped cream cheese	8-oz. cup	55¢
Survive 26¢		
Vita lunch herring	12-oz. can	89¢
Maybud Edam cheese	7-oz. pkg.	85¢
Survive 4¢		
Survive 14¢. In our margarine dept.		
Regular Parkay	1-lb. pkg.	45¢
Survive 14¢. In our margarine dept.		
Reddi Wip	7-oz. can	65¢
Survive 14¢		
Friendship cottage cheese	1-lb. cup	69¢
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Silver Star ravioli	1-lb. 13-oz. pkg.	99¢
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Orange juice	4 5-oz. cans	85¢
100% pure Florida, Old South		
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Goldbaum's	2 10-oz. cans	59¢
Broccoli spears	1-lb. pkg.	1.49
Porton		
Round fillet	12-oz. pkg.	45¢
Swyrtzka	quart can	75¢
King size waffles		
Lightest		
Light 'n Lively ice milk		
Survive 1¢		
au-Sea cocktail	3 4-oz. jars	1.19

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Paper hanging? "It's a kind of therapy," explains Barbara Gale. "When we first started I told Helen it was just like kindergarten—playing with mud pies and water!"

Climbing Wall Is Way of Life for Two Washington Women

By BARBARA GAMAREKIAN

WASHINGTON, June 15—When she tells people about her job, Barbara Gale has to catch her words. "Other than you're passing 'bad news' to me," she says, "I'm a paperhanger."

For the past six years, she and her partner, Helen Whittemore, the wife of E. Howard Whittemore, a poet and publisher, have done over a million dollars' worth of paper hanging, and headed for the job.

Getting into the business was almost an accident. The two women were neighbors for 20 years ago in North-ville, Minn., where both husbands were affiliated with the same college. Robert Whittemore was vice president of the college and developed a public relations and development fund. Read Whittemore, as chairman of the English department, they all met again in Washington in the early '50s, when Mr. Whittemore was appointed poet in residence at the Library of Congress and Mrs. Gale joined the Peace Corps as director of recruiting.

The two women started a catering service, but they are growing families (there are seven children in all) and were always driving around the beltway with all those deviled eggs just at the moment we should have been home feeding our own families," they explained. "One day they told a client, 'If you're going to do all this entertaining, you've got to do something about your powder room—it's awful.' That was their first commission," Mrs. Gale recalled with a giggle. "My son, Neddy, called out from his perch on the ladder—'no, officer, we're just ripping off the paper!'"

What is the fascination of paper hanging? "It's a kind of therapy," explains Mrs. Gale. "When

we first started, I told Helen it was just like kindergarten—playing with mud pies and water up to here!"

People continually want to fancy them up and call them decorators. (Bob Gale says they could then raise their fee), but they insist on being known as paperhangers.

They are happy to give advice, but they say they can predict the wallpaper the moment they meet prospective clients. Young newweds go for earth tones, the middle-aged customer is partial to geometric and stylized flowers, the retired set favors Williamsburg prints, and bachelors are into flock and foil.



People continually want to give Helen Whittemore, under sink, and Barbara Gale, on ladder, a fancier title, but the two women insist on being called paperhangers.

Fashion in the Fall: Time for Freedom—But Not Anarchy

By BERNADINE MORRIS

Despite their highly vocal objections to being treated like sheep and dictated to by fashion designers, women are happiest when rules are strictest about what should be worn and what shouldn't, according to some observers.

"There's too much freedom today," said a member of this school at one of the mammoth fashion shows that marked the opening of fall collections on Seventh Avenue. "That's why women look so terrible so often."

It was her contention that the best times for fashion as well as for peace of mind about it were periods when there was a prevailing uniform. The mid-60's, when most women zipped themselves into stiff, lined shift dresses, was one of those times. So were the early 50's, when petticoats and nipped waistlines were the rule and the 40's when the black dress and pearls prevailed.

When there is too much choice, women become confused and choose the wrong things, advocates of stricter rules insist. These include a number of designers as well as people who sell clothes in stores. Faced with a multitude of separate parts that can be put together in a multitude of ways, many women can feel as distressed as a bride contemplating the furnishings of her first apartment without the help of a decorator.

Certainly, permissiveness is rampant in clothes for fall, an extension of the choices available right now for summer. Having been hurt financially as well as psychologically by the attacks in 1970 centering on their dictatorship of the mid, most designers today are eclectic.

An Eclectic Course

If they show skirts, they make sure they include a sufficient number of pants, which have certainly become a uniform for many women during the 70's.

The type of pants is diversified too—some knickers, some culottes, some bloused at the ankle. And if designers show slender skirts and dresses, they include a full quota of wide ones, which is only wise since so many women are going corsetless.

The diversification designers are reflecting in their collections, which run from tailored clothes through peasant-like ones, was most apparent at evening parties. A decade or so ago, most women would have called around to find out what kind of dress was called for. Today, they wear what they feel like, and none of them feel misplaced, whether they turn up in a velvet pants suit or a chiffon dress.

Skirt lengths, measured either in inches from the floor or inches above or below the knee, have ceased to be a matter of concern. Designers, as well as women who wear clothes, pick the length that appeals to them.

Nevertheless, rules, though lax, are not absent. Any length goes—but knees are supposed to be covered, except at the beach or on the tennis court.

The shape of clothes varies from slim to ample, but the fabrics must be supple and, preferably, unlined. Stiff construction, even when tailored styles are involved, is out. Generally speaking, anything that looks tight and constricting also looks passé, such as padded bras.

While there is considerable choice in fashion, anarchy has not quite taken over.

True, a woman can wear either pants or a skirt, which ever suits her best. But a crepe de chine shirt is likely to be the common denominator of both outfits.

Possibly the single most obvious signature of the new season is a big wrapy scarf, poncho or blanket. It's not the easiest thing to manipulate, but it can make last year's shirt and pants look up to the minute.

Certainly, freedom is rampant in fashion, but chaos hasn't yet taken over. Between uniforms and anarchy, there is still a middle ground.

picnic favorites

- Hudson Kings 45¢
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- appetizer specials
- lox sale 139
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Have a Great American Picnic



- Southern peaches 389¢
- Bing cherries 59¢
- watermelon 8¢
- red plums 59¢
- Sunsweet prunes 65¢
- Mangoes 49¢
- potting soil 39¢
- Blue Cheese dressing 1.09
- Iceberg lettuce 3\$1
- green cabbage 12¢
- green squash 29¢
- California, 12 row bulk 59¢
- Washington State, U.S. No. 1, 125 size bulk 3 lbs. \$1
- red delicious apples 3 lbs. \$1
- Packman pears 3 lbs. \$1
- Granny-Smith apples 3 lbs. \$1
- Western, U.S. No. 1, 125 size bulk 3 lbs. \$1
- D'Anjou pears 3 lbs. \$1
- fluffy red watermelon 8¢
- U.S. No. 1, size A, all purpose, bake'em, boil'em, fry'em Maine potatoes 5 lbs. 79¢
- Sunkist Valencia, 113 size juice oranges 12 for \$1
- fresh crisp Pascal celery 39¢
- Red Cheek, 95 size nectarines 49¢

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U.S.D.A. Choice Beef Loin (Tenderloin Removed)

SIRLOIN STEAKS lb. **1.39**

U.S.D.A. Choice Beef 1st Cut

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Columbia (By the Piece) Water Added Reg. or Spice

CORNEB BEEF BRISKET lb. **.99**

Lipman 5-6 lbs. Fresh

ROASTING CHICKENS lb. **.69**

U.S.D.A. Choice Beef Semi Boneless

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ALL MEAT or BEEF BOLOGNA 8 oz. pkg. **.85**

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SLICED HAM 4 oz. pkg. **.89**

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CANNED DANISH HAM each **2.39**

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ALL MEAT or ALL BEEF FRANKS lb. pkg. **.99**

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SLICED BACON 1 lb. pkg. **1.69**

FROZEN

Foodtown
PEAS, MIXED VEGETABLES, CUT CORN or PEAS & CARROTS
24 oz. poly. bag each **.49**

Sealtest All Flavors
ICE CREAM
1 1/2 gal. **1.29**

Foodtown Reg. or Pink
LEMONADE
6 oz. **.15**

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CHOCOLATE ECLAIRS
8 1/2 oz. **.69**

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CHICKEN N BASKET
2 lb. box **1.99**

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ORANGE JUICE
6 oz. **.29**

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8 oz. bag. **1.39**

D'AGS

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Kraft Cheese
VELVEETA
2 lb. loaf **1.79**

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16 oz. **1.09**

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CHEESE
4 oz. **.69**

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CHEDDAR
10 oz. stick **1.19**

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1 1/2 gal. **.79**

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16 oz. q'trs. **.49**

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PRODUCE

Sweet and Juicy
NECTARINES
lb. **.49**

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TOMATOES
9 oz. cart. each **.39**

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3 for **.49**

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TISSUE
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PRUNE JUICE
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SLICED FREESTONE PEACHES
29 oz. **.49**

Foodtown
TOMATO CATSUP
14 oz. **.29**

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SALAD OIL
24 oz. **.69**

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12 oz. can 6 for **.89**

Canada Dry
CLUB, COLLINS, TONIC, BITTER LEMON, or GINGER ALE MIXERS
28 oz. 3 for **.99**

D'AGS

One
of the
nice
things
about
New
York

More Boar Feast Recipe (Good Even Without a Boar)

Nanni's Sella
Di Cinghiale
Shangri-La

(Roast saddle of wild boar with mushroom sauce)

- 1 five-and-one-half-pound saddle of wild boar or 1 four-to-five-pound rolled pork roast
- 1/2 cup dried, sliced, imported mushrooms, preferably Italian
- 3 sprigs fresh dill
- 1 tablespoon chopped garlic
- 2 tablespoons finely chopped shallots
- 2 tablespoons finely chopped parsley
- 2 tablespoons dried rosemary
- 1 cup chopped shallots
- Salt and freshly ground black pepper to taste
- Wild boar bones or pork bones
- 6 tablespoons butter
- 4 cups thinly sliced fresh mushrooms
- 2 cups peeled, cored, crushed fresh red, ripe tomatoes, or use imported canned Italian tomatoes
- 1/4 cup chopped fresh basil or 1 tablespoon dried basil
- 1/4 teaspoon Tabasco sauce
- 1/4 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce
- 1/4 cup dry white wine

1. Preheat the oven to 400 degrees.
2. If the saddle of boar is to be used, it must be boned, but the two loin pieces must remain together. Trim off all the fat from the meat inside and out. In addition to the saddle there will be two small fillets. Set them aside. If the boned pork roast is used, untie it, butterfly the thick part of the loin (split partially lengthwise) and open it up to receive a filling.
3. Meanwhile, add the dried mushrooms to a mixing bowl and add hot water to cover. Soak about 20 minutes. Drain and squeeze dry. Set aside.
4. Stuff the opened up saddle of boar or roast pork with dill, a third of the drained dried mushrooms, the garlic, half of the shallots, the parsley, rosemary and scallions. Sprinkle with salt and pepper. If the saddle is used, add the two small fillets side by side, matching the large end with the small end of each. Roll the saddle or roast pork to enclose the filling. Tie neatly with string. Sprinkle with salt and pepper.
5. Place the rolled roast in a small roasting pan and surround with the bones. Bake two hours. Reduce the oven heat if it starts to brown too quickly. After the roast



Luigi Nanni busies himself cornucopia of Italian spec

has given up some of its fat, start basting the roast. Turn the roast occasionally as it cooks.

6. As the roast cooks, pour off about three tablespoons of fat into a saucepan and add two tablespoons of butter. Add the remaining shallots and the sliced fresh mushrooms. Cook briefly until the mushrooms give up their liquid. Continue cooking until this liquid evaporates. Add the tomatoes, about half a teaspoon or more of freshly ground black pepper, the basil, Tabasco

and Worcestershire. Add the remaining mushrooms and cooking about 30 Swirl in the remaining.

7. When the roast is done, remove it. Discard the fat. Pour off all the fat from the pan and add the mushrooms and the remaining shallots. Add room sauce and stir. Unlike the roast, it serves with the sauce. Yield: Eight to 12

How to Make Bacon From Wild Boar or

- 1 gallon water
- 1/2 pound salt
- 1/2 pound brown sugar
- 1 13-pound young pork belly

1. Combine the water, salt and brown sugar and stir to dissolve. Add the pork belly and let stand in a cool, dry place 24 hours.

2. Smoke the bacon 6 to 12 hours, using the cold smoke method (see note). The longer you smoke it, the smokier the flavor.

Yield: One 13-pound slab of bacon.
Note: In the cold smoke method, foods to be smoked

must be placed or hung a considerable from the source of temperature is or must be less than Fahrenheit. The constantly tended a proper and level.

How to Make Prosciutto From Wild Boar or

- 1 hind leg of wild boar or pig
- Water
- Vinegar
- Salt

1. Do not saw off the leg from the animal but rather disjoint it carefully. Leave the foot on or saw it off. Trim the ham neatly, leaving the skin intact. Place the ham in a cold room at a temperature less than 38 degrees. Cover the ham with a heavy

weight or in a press and let it stand four days.

2. Wash the ham well with a solution of water and vinegar. Add two or three cups of salt to the ham, taking care to rub it into all openings. Place the ham in a basin and cover it completely with salt, top, bottom and sides.

3. Let the ham rest in a cool, dry place for 20 to 60

days, depending on weight.

4. Remove the wash it well with water, preferably water.

5. Smoke the ham, using the cold smoke method. Hang the cold room at a temperature of 50 degrees Fahrenheit. Let hang at mouth.

Yield: One prosciutto

How to Make Capicollo From Wild Boar or

- 1 six-pound loin of wild boar or pig
- Salt
- Water
- Vinegar
- Freshly ground pepper
- Paprika

1. The loin must be trimmed

of all fat. Place it in a flat dish and cover it, top, bottom and sides, with salt. Let stand in a cool, dry place 12 hours or longer (if a larger loin is used, increase the standing time to 24 hours).

2. Remove and rinse thor-

oughly with a solution of cold vinegar. Pat coat completely up with a mixture of paprika. The capicollo is smoked up to 5 using the cold smoke method. Yield: One six-pound capicollo.

Digby Chicks a l'Huile

(Smoked herring fillets marinated in oil)

- 1 pound dried smoked herring fillets, about 24
- Cold milk to cover
- Freshly ground black pepper to taste
- 1/4 cup carrot rounds
- 1/2 cup sliced sweet onion broken into rings

3 cloves garlic, finely minced

1. Place the fillets in a bowl and add cold milk to cover and pepper to taste. Cover and refrigerate several hours or overnight.
2. Drain the fillets and run

briefly under hot water quickly.

3. Arrange the fillets in a flat bowl, alternate amounts of onion and garlic. Let stand at least 48 hours before serving. Yield: Eight to 12

Cavoli Alla Nanni

(Braised cabbage with scallions and bacon)

- 5 pounds green cabbage
- 2 1/2 pounds red cabbage
- 32 (about four bunches) scallions
- 1 pound bacon, cut into three-quarter-inch pieces
- 2 tablespoons olive oil
- 1/2 cup garlic, finely chopped
- 2 cups dry white wine

Salt and freshly ground pepper to taste.

1. Pull off and discard the tough outer leaves of the cabbage heads. Cut away and discard the cores. Cut the cabbage into two-inch cubes. There should be 10 to 12 cups altogether.
2. Cut the scallions into half-inch pieces. There should be about three and one-half

cups.

3. In a large cast Dutch oven, cook it in olive oil until it is browned. Add the garlic and scallions, bay and stir to blend. Add the wine and pepper.
4. Cover and cook 45 minutes. Yield: Twelve or

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Yield: Eight to 12

Yield: One prosciutto

Yield: Eight to 12

Yield: Twelve or

Feast Rec...
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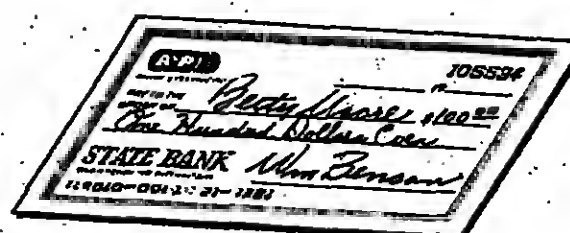
The Big Red Team at A&P Announces an exciting way to raise funds for any one of your favorite non-profit organizations.

A&P Donation Days



Now, your Church, Temple Group, P.T.A., Women's Club, Society, Boy or Girl Scout Troop...in fact any established non-profit organization can earn a cash contribution from A&P with your help!

It's one of the most successful ways to raise money for your organization. And it's so easy! Your group sets up a "Donation Day" with A&P... your members shop A&P on that day... and we contribute to your organization 5% of the amount your members spend! Get together with A&P now to set up a Donation Day for your group!



All the purchases made by all the members of your organization on that specified date are then added up. A check for 5% of the total sales (less sales tax, liquor and tobacco purchases) is sent to your organization as a gift from A&P. Obviously, the more members that shop on Donation Day, the higher the total purchases will be, and in turn, the bigger the contribution check will be from A&P. There is really no limit to what your organization can earn.

Under no circumstances will A&P permit any organization to solicit customers or hand out identification cards inside or outside the store.

How to get started

All A&P Donation Days must be scheduled at least one month in advance. They take place on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays.

So choose a fund-raising representative in your organization to get all the details. See the manager at your local store or call toll free in N.Y. & Southern Conn. (800) 631-0100 and N.J. (800) 562-2725 Mon. thru Fri. 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

It really works

An A&P Donation Day is a wonderful way for a community organization to raise funds for worthwhile purposes. When you set up your Donation Day program, A&P believes you will discover that the gift of cash will be the most helpful and successful fund-raising method you've ever tried.

Everyone has to shop for food. And shopping at A&P is always a good idea. But with the Donation Days program, you actually earn a 5% cash contribution from A&P to go to your favorite charity—without you spending a penny extra.

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Any established organization, such as a Church or Temple Group, P.T.A., Women's Club, Social Circle, Girl or Boy Scout Troop—in fact, any non-profit organization wanting to raise funds for charity or other worthwhile purposes.

It's easy when you follow the instructions. Choose a fund-raising person from your organization to set up the program with A&P. This person will distribute special I.D. cards to the membership* and, with A&P, schedule a certain date for Donation Day shopping.

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If we can't do it, nobody can.

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Offer good in Metropolitan New York, Conn. except Danbury and vicinity, New Jersey (except Princeton, Hightstown & Manahawkin)

CONSUMER NOTES

Carpeting Study By F.T.C. Asked

By FRANCES CERRA

Insisting that carpeting is the single home-furnishing item most misunderstood by consumers and the one most subject to fraud at their expense, Senator Charles H. Percy of Illinois has urged the Federal Trade Commission to conduct a thorough investigation of the carpet industry and to issue industry-wide regulations.

In a letter to the F.T.C. chairman, Calvin J. Collier, the Republican Senator said that the typical consumer "is overwhelmed and perplexed" by all of the different kinds of carpets and pads available and by the measures and systems used to calculate how much carpeting is needed. This lack of understanding, he said, "has led to a pattern of fraud" characterized by bait and switch selling, misrepresentation of pad weights, substitution of inferior carpet for what was ordered, and deliberately late deliveries.

Mr. Percy explained that his letter to the agency had been prompted by "an apparent pattern of deceptive practices" occurring around the country within the past 10 months. Among the incidents he cited was the F.T.C.'s recent consent agreement with the Kaufman Carpet Company, whose home office is in Lodi, N.J. Under that agreement Kaufman admitted no guilt but promised not to engage in certain deceptive practices.

Most Labels Inadequate
As a remedy to the problems he cited, Mr. Percy suggested that the commission issue regulations that would, among other things, limit the length of time that a consumer's deposit could be held, mandate the posting of clearing charts, provide guidelines for proper installation, require the use of code numbers on carpeting so they can be identified and made date informational labeling.

At present, most carpet labels provide very little, if any, information about construction and durability. Recently, Sears, Roebuck & Company became the first major retailer of carpeting to offer informative labels. The labels, shown in the table below, give the weight of yarn

per square yard, the number of piles in the yarn, some information on spot removal and they identify the kind of material in the carpet backing, among other things.

A spokesman for Senator Percy said he felt the new labels were "constructive and useful," but that consumers might have difficulty using them. He said he preferred the new Swedish system under which all carpets are classified in a general way as to their fitness for use. For example, a carpet designated for light wear would be suitable for use in an area like a bedroom, whereas one designated "heavy wear" could handle the constant traffic in a hall. The Swedish system also gives precise information on color-fastness in light, under friction and after shampooing.

Sears's new program of informative labels applies to floor tiles, floor mats and do-it-yourself floor covering items as well as to carpets. At the time the program was introduced, the company said

its research showed that "no one in the floor-covering industry provided what the consumer thought was adequate product information."

Hearings Ordered
On Eyeglass Ads
The New York regional office of the Federal Trade Commission will conduct hearings on a proposed rule to allow price advertising for eyeglasses and contact lenses from July 19 through July 23. The hearings will be held on the 22d floor of the Federal building at 26 Federal Plaza, Manhattan, in Room C-D.

Persons wishing to testify in person must submit written outlines of their remarks by July 9, and should inform one of the following people at the commission: Judy Braun at 264-1242; Sandra Bird at 264-1938, or Henry Whitlock at 264-1938. The hearings will begin each day at 9 A.M.

At present, New York State and most areas of the country do not permit advertising of the prices of eyeglasses or contact lenses.

Ford Is Sued
By Consumerist
Archie Richardson's career as an automobile consumer activist began when he discovered that he could no longer get part for his 1969 Ford Cortina, a model that the company had discontinued. In 1972 he filed a private class action suit against Ford on behalf of all Cortina owners, charging that Ford had deliberately withdrawn parts for the cars from the market to stimulate sales for the Pinto, the new subcompact car it was introducing.

The suit is still pending, and Ford, according to a spokesman, insists that it is without merit. But Mr. Richardson says that the experience convinced him that owners of all kinds of cars needed help with their problems. Therefore, in January 1974, he set up the Automobile Owners Action Council, a nonprofit, tax exempt organization based in Washington that claims 6,000 members nationwide. According to Mr. Richardson, the council is financed solely by the \$25-a-year dues of its members. Its primary work is helping the residents of the Metropolitan Washington area with any kind of auto problem.

But the council also deals with general problems affecting car owners everywhere, and one of its hottest concerns right now is the Chevrolet Vega.

"We believe that 30 to 90 percent of the Vegas with over 20,000 miles are defective, and that the defect shows up as over-consumption of oil," Mr. Richardson charged. The problem is related, he asserted, to the wearing away of the silicon coating on the aluminum pistons in the engine.

Hal Kassin, director of service of the Chevrolet division of General Motors, conceded that over-consumption of oil in Vegas is "a little more prevalent" than in other cars because aluminum engines transmit heat more readily than steel. But he said the company considered this a maintenance problem.



* WE GLADLY REDEEM *
U.S.D.A. FOOD COUPONS

KEY Quality
Frosted
Corn Flakes

15 OZ. PKG. **75¢**

KEY FOOD EXTRA SAVINGS
KEY Quality
Cleanser

2 14 OZ. CONTS. **29¢**

KEY FOOD EXTRA SAVINGS
Rice-A-Roni
Beef or Chicken

8 OZ. PKG. **39¢**

10¢ OFF
THE REGULAR PRICE WITH COUPON
12 Ounce Pkg.
Hebrew National
Salami or Bologna

5 Ounce Kitchen Refills
Dixie Cup

200(2) Boxes 100 **35¢ OFF**

25¢ OFF
THE REGULAR PRICE WITH COUPON
4 Pound 8 Ounce Pkg.
Top Choice
Beef Dog Food

10¢ OFF
THE REGULAR PRICE WITH COUPON
200 Foot Roll
Glad
Food Wrap

15¢ OFF
THE REGULAR PRICE WITH COUPON
26 Ounce Box
Snowy Bleach

10¢ OFF
THE REGULAR PRICE WITH COUPON
Quart Bottle
Golden Crown
Lemon Juice

10¢ OFF
THE REGULAR PRICE WITH COUPON
Giant 48 Ounce Box
Bold Detergent

30¢ OFF
THE REGULAR PRICE WITH COUPON
Box 100
Lipton's
Tea Bags

Prices effective Monday-Saturday, June 14-19, 1976

Sirloin Steaks **\$1.49** LB.

U.S.D.A. Choice Beef Loin...Full Cut
We Do Not Remove The Fillet Mignon Portion
From Our Sirloin Steaks

Porterhouse Steaks **\$1.79** LB.

T-Bone Steaks **\$1.89** LB.

Pork Shoulder
Fresh...Bone In

79¢ LB.

Smoked Butts
KEY Quality

\$1.69 LB.

Roast Beef
Top or Bottom Round
Boneless Shoulder

\$1.39 LB.

Chuck Steaks
U.S.D.A. Choice Beef

69¢ LB.

Cornish Hens
Shenandoah Grade A

89¢ 2 LB. AVG. LB.

HAPPY
BIRTHDAY
AMERICA

Fresh Ground
Chopped
Family
3 Lbs. or

Club Steaks
U.S.D.A. Choice Beef

\$2.99 LB.

Shopping is a Pleasure At KEY FOOD

DAIRY FOOD
U.S.D.A. Grade A
GOLDEN KEY
Large White Eggs

65¢ DOZ.

Whole Milk
Polly-O Ricotta 3 LB. CONT.

\$2.49

Philadelphia Whipped
Cream Cheese

65¢ 8 OZ. CONT.

Imported Switzerland
Swiss Cheese

79¢ 8 OZ. PKG.

Non Dairy Margarine
Diet Mazola

59¢ 1 LB. PKG.

FROZEN FOOD
SAUSAGE
Shrimp Cocktail

3.49 4 OZ. JARS

Birds Eye
Cool Whip

59¢ 8 OZ. CONT.

Chicken-Turkey-Beef
Banquet Dinners

59¢ 11 OZ. PKG.

Birds Eye
Orange Plus

29¢ 6 OZ. CAN

Aunt Jemima
Pancake Batter

59¢ 18 OZ. PKG.

Rupert
Cod Fillet

\$1.29 18 OZ. PKG.

Key Mixed Vegetables
or **Key Peas**

27¢ 10 OZ. PKG.

Key Frozen Vegetables
CUT BEANS or CUT CORN

49¢ 20 OZ. POLY BAG

DELI SPECIALS
Lean Sliced
Boiled Ham

\$1.29 1/2 LB.

Salad Sale
WIDE NON KOSHER

49¢ LB.

Beef Bologna
GENOVA AC HARD BC

\$1.39 LB.

Salami
WIDE NON KOSHER

\$1.19 1/2 LB.

Hi-C Drinks
3 **\$1.00** 46 OZ. CANS

KEY Vegetables
Whole or Sliced Beets

\$1.19 16 OZ. CANS

Mooseabec
Sardines
Plain...in Oil

\$1.19 3 3/4 OZ. CANS

Sealtest
Ice Cream

\$1.29 HALF GALLON CONT.

Del Monte
Catsup

\$1.19 14 OZ. BOTS.

KEY Quality
Whole Unpeeled
Apricots

55¢ 29 OZ. CAN

100% Nylon
Panty
Hose

39¢ PAIR

FRUIT & PRODUCE **SAVE**

Extra Fancy Southern
Peaches

\$1.00 4 LB.

Cucumbers Long Green

\$1.00 6 FOR

Large Mangos Extra Fancy Florida

\$1.00 2 FOR

Seedless Limes Florida

45¢ 5 FOR

Apples Granny Smith South African

39¢ LB.

Golden Apples Wash. St. Fancy Delicious

39¢ LB.

Florida Oranges

\$1.00 12 FOR

Wash. State Fancy Red Delicious Large 88 Size...California

\$1.00 3 FOR

100% Nylon
Panty
Hose

39¢ PAIR

Florida
Grapefruit

\$1.00 5 FOR

Watermelon
Red...Ripe

8¢ LB.

Navel Oranges

\$1.00 12 FOR

We reserve the right to limit on sale items. Items offered for sale not available in certain areas. Not responsible for typographical errors. Meat, Produce & Deli at stores with items available.

**Good things to eat.
Good things to buy.**

**Every Wednesday is Food Day
in The New York Times**



Percentage of Adults Smoking Cigarettes Declining

OLD M. SCHMECK Jr., director of the Federal Center for Disease Control in Atlanta, said today that the percentage of adult Americans who are regular cigarette smokers is declining.

The first of these was a continuing decline in the percentage of adult Americans who are regular cigarette smokers.

The second was an increasingly negative attitude toward cigarette smoking even among smokers. Data from the survey showed an increasing awareness of the health hazards of smoking—such as the risk of cancer and of heart disease.

The data also showed a greater disposition among respondents toward restrictions on smoking—such as limitations on the places where one can smoke and curbs on cigarette advertising.

The third major trend described in the report was increasing awareness of the health hazards on the part of smokers, but coupled with this was an inability to give up the habit. The survey report estimated that nine out of 10 smokers have either tried to give up smoking or would have done so if an easy way to stop had existed.

"The American who smokes

a sample of 12,000 people showed three important trends, a summary statement released with the report today said.

The first of these was a continuing decline in the percentage of adult Americans who are regular cigarette smokers.

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"The American who smokes

is finding his world narrowing," said Dr. David J. Sencer, director of the Federal Center for Disease Control in Atlanta at a news conference. "He is becoming increasingly beleaguered and usually ambivalent about smoking."

Despite the declining percentage of adult American smokers, the total number who smoke is still on the increase. Dr. Sencer and others said that this was primarily because the total number of people to whom the population was rising. The survey data indicated that there were 875,000 more smokers in this country in 1975 than in 1970.

In that same period, the United States adult population rose by 10 million.

The summary statement accompanying the report said that there was also some indication that women smokers had increased their per capita average of cigarettes smoked per day from 17 in 1970 to 19 in 1975, and that this increase of only two cigarettes a day for women smokers amounted to boys' level.

an additional 15 billion cigarettes a year. Among adult men, the daily consumption seems to have remained steady at 23.

The survey also indicated that a high proportion of adults who smoked did so in the most potentially harmful way, by inhaling the smoke. On the other hand, there has been a steady trend toward cigarettes with lower "tar" and nicotine, these being two of the best known harmful ingredients in cigarette smoke.

The national survey showed that women in the 21-to-24 age bracket went against the rest of the adult trend by increasing slightly the percentage of smokers between 1970 and 1975. The change was 34 percent from 32.3 percent.

The new survey did not cover teen-age smoking, but other Government figures show little or no change in the percentage of teen-agers who smoke. About 15.8 percent in 1975, and that this increase of only two cigarettes a day for women smokers amounted to boys' level.

NEW COURTHOUSE HAS OWN TRIALS

Flawed White Plains Edifice Seen Proving Costly

By JAMES FERRON
Special to The New York Times

WHITE PLAINS, June 15—Westchester County is likely to spend "considerably more than \$3 million" to correct flaws in a \$34 million courthouse it recently opened, County Executive Alfred B. DelBello said today.

In releasing a \$50,000 survey of the building's problems, Mr. DelBello also indicated that he anticipated a court battle to recover some of the contracting costs.

Gerald Harris, the County Attorney, said "We'll probably be fighting it out right here in Exhibit A," referring to the 20-story courthouse itself, which is linked by a pedestrian bridge to the county office building.

Mr. DelBello, who took office as the courthouse was nearing completion two and one-half

years ago, said that although "none of the problems posed for the building or its occupants" flaws had been found almost everywhere.

One of them was the site location itself, at the confluence of two underground streams. Their existence has been known for some time, Mr. DelBello said, noting that "George Washington got stuck in a marsh formed by the streams during the Battle of White Plains."

Some Other Problems

Because of the streams and inadequate drainage, fine sand was used as fill, the report said, rather than the specified coarse gravel. "We now have serious leakage in parking and work areas as well as hydrostatic pressure problems," the executive said.

The hydrostatic pressure also was responsible for a "multi-story crack" in the interior wall of a stairwell that alarmed officials last year but has since been found to have "little impact" on the structural integrity of the building.

Other problems, some of them already corrected, included falling masonry, mineral or artificial limestone covering, faulty elevators and the absence of partitions separating prisoners and the public.

The county is involved in two suits over the building with Luna Electric Company of White Plains and Martin Mechanical Corporation of New York City. Each is seeking withheld payments and the county is preparing counter-suits.

Other contractors involved in the design and construction of the courthouse include J. R. Stevenson Corporation of Freeport, L.I.; Welton Becket and Associates of New York City; and Michael Harmonay Corporation of Harrison.

Husband Gets Life in Slaying

HACKENSACK, N.J., June 15 (AP)—A Garfield man has been found guilty of first-degree murder in the death of his wife, whom he bludgeoned to death with a baseball bat. A jury today declared Robert Augustine, 25 years old, guilty in the slaying of his wife Muriel, 25, on Dec. 3, Judge Alfred D. Schiaffo in Bergen County Court immediately sentenced him to life in state prison.

More Aid for Flood Victims Urged at Senate Hearing

WASHINGTON, June 15 (AP)—A federal official said today that President Ford "is committed to seeking whatever funds may be needed" to compensate victims of the Teton Dam failure.

However, Gilbert Stamm, head of the Interior Department's Bureau of Reclamation, stopped short of endorsing a bill that would require full Government compensation of all victims of the June 5 disaster regardless of what caused the 307-foot-high dam to fail.

Mr. Stamm told a Senate Interior subcommittee headed by Frank Church, Democrat of Idaho, that it would be "fair" to pay for the damage caused by the dam, but that the cause could be determined.

Mr. Ford has requested \$200 million to aid victims, a request that could set the stage for an out-of-court settlement over the question of Government liability in the failure of the dam built by the Bureau of Reclamation near Newdale, Idaho.

Two hundred million dollars "is only a start," Mr. Church, said in reference to damage estimates ranging from \$500 million to \$1 billion.

New Systems Analysis Helps to Fight Budworm

By WALTER SULLIVAN
Special to The New York Times

AUSTRIA—Collected a highly unstable situation. Any one of a number of developments—some unexpected but possible—could lead to catastrophic destruction of the forests.

Among them would be a succession of severe dry summers (which promote budworm development), a rise in insecticide prices that would rule out spraying, discovery of unacceptable side effects from spraying (such as a threat to human health), or a government ban on spraying, forced by recreational interests.

Tree-ring studies have shown that budworm outbreaks have been a factor in forest life for centuries. Four outbreaks have occurred in eastern Canada since 1770. The worst denuded balsam trees, spruce trees, are less seriously affected and birth trees not at all.

It is believed that if there were no worms, the forests would be almost entirely balsam. Normally, the budworm population is low enough to be kept in check by natural predators, notably birds. An outbreak begins when the worms in one area proliferate beyond the hold-down capacity of the predators.

Worms spread unchecked, spreading over distance and killing a large percentage of balsam trees in the affected areas. Collapse of the outbreak where few living trees remain and then spreads outward.

As developers of the resilience method put it, "We must learn to design in a way that shifts our emphasis away from minimizing the probability of failure toward minimizing the cost of those failures that will inevitably occur."

With regard to the balsam forests, that consists of designing a strategy that, rather than maximizing annual lumber yield, or minimizing worm population, creates a forest able to withstand moderate outbreaks and other misfortunes without serious disruption.

To this end tree stands that, in terms of age and worm infection, would be cut and immediately are identified, as are areas that should be sprayed or left alone. Spraying, it is proposed, should only be sufficient to reduce the worm population to the level capable of predator control.

Virus Method

It is hoped that eventually this can be done with viruses that specifically attack the worms, rather than with pesticides.

As a demonstration New Brunswick was divided into 265 subregions. Variables with age status of birch, spruce and balsam trees, natural enemies of the worm population, foliage status and weather.

Since, when multiplied by the 265 subregions, the number of these variables exceeded 28,000, they were lumped together in various ways and processed in terms of such factors as budworm "survival," spraying strategies and forest response.

In the resilience approach, a mathematical formula is sought that creates a broad "basin" in which existing (and desirable) circumstances are most difficult "Optimization" in terms of production, profit or some such factor is partially sacrificed in favor of such stability.

To what extent this will replace more traditional approaches to decision-making and problem analysis remains to be seen.

Dr. Koopman's role has been to apply to the concept mathematical tools, known as fixed-point algorithms, recently developed in economics. At the workshop he organized last year he told the meeting he had never before been involved in an effort with such wide ramifications, both as to subject and methodology.

Dollar Days are here again!

By WALTER SULLIVAN
Special to The New York Times

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Costa Sherbet
Assorted Flavors 2 for \$1.00

Green Giant Peas
17 oz. cans 3 for \$1

Shopwell Soda
All Most Assorted Varieties 1 pt. 12 oz. bottles 4 for \$1

Kal Kan Cat Food
5 Assorted Varieties, 6 oz. cans 5 for \$1

Shopwell Dinner
All Most Assorted Varieties 1 pt. 12 oz. bottles 4 for \$1

Scott's Bathroom Tissue
Assorted Colors, rolls of 1000 sheets 4 for \$1

Golden Harvest Drinks
Assorted Flavors 1 pt. 14.4 oz. cans 3 for \$1

Shopwell Soda
All Most Assorted Varieties 1 pt. 12 oz. bottles 4 for \$1

Kal Kan Cat Food
5 Assorted Varieties, 6 oz. cans 5 for \$1

Shopwell Dinner
All Most Assorted Varieties 1 pt. 12 oz. bottles 4 for \$1

Scott's Bathroom Tissue
Assorted Colors, rolls of 1000 sheets 4 for \$1

Golden Harvest Drinks
Assorted Flavors 1 pt. 14.4 oz. cans 3 for \$1

Shopwell

2 for \$1
MIX OR MATCH
Assorted Colors, 2 ply, boxes of 200 sheets
Lady Scott Facial Tissues
Peanut Butter Creamy, 12 oz. jars
Grape Jelly 12 oz. jars
Tomato Puree 1 lb. 12 oz. cans
Marshmallows 1 lb. 12 oz. cans
Airwick Room Fresheners Assorted Varieties, 12 oz. cans
Pfeiffer's Dressings 8 oz. bottles

3 for \$1
MIX OR MATCH
17 oz. cans
Green Giant Peas
Assorted Varieties
Air Fresheners 6 oz. cans
Tomato Catsup 14 oz. bottles
Seneca Applesauce 15 oz. cans
Cider Vinegar 16 oz. bottles
Sliced Beets 1 lb. jars
Golden Harvest Drinks 14.4 oz. cans

4 for \$1
MIX OR MATCH
Assorted Flavors
Shopwell Soda 1 pt. 12 oz. bottles
All Most Assorted Varieties
Skippy Dog Food 14 oz. cans
Macaroni and Cheese 7 oz. boxes
Shopwell Dinner 7 oz. cans
Tomato Paste 7 oz. cans
Palmolive Soap 5 oz. bars
Heinz Vinegar 1 pt. bottles
Scott's Bathroom Tissue Assorted Colors, rolls of 1000 sheets

5 for \$1
MIX OR MATCH
Assorted Varieties, 6 oz. cans
Kal Kan Cat Food
5 Assorted Varieties, 6 oz. cans
Royal Puddings 3 1/2 oz. boxes
Shopwell Mustard 9 oz. jars
Shopwell Cleanser 21 oz. cans
Green Beans 999 Brand 15 1/2 oz. cans
Corn Muffins 8 1/2 oz. boxes
V-8 Vegetable Juice Cocktail 12 oz. cans

Sugarplum or PERDUE
... the Choice is up to You!

U.S. Gov't Insp. — Fully Cleaned, Oven-Ready — Broiling or Frying

Chickens
Sugarplum PERDUE

Whole Up to 3 lbs. 47¢
Quartered or Split 53¢

Whole Up to 3 lbs. 53¢
Quartered or Split 59¢

Breyers Yogurt All Flavors 4 8 oz. cups \$1.00

Margarine Dutch Corn Oil 3 lbs. \$1.00

Banquet Dinners Chicken, Beef, Pork, Turkey, Ham, Vegetarian 2 \$1.00

Potatoes Shopwell — Onions Cut or French Fried 4 5 oz. \$1.00

Virginia Ham 12 lbs. \$1.29

Midget Salami 4 oz. \$1.00

Shopwell Cherry Delight 10 oz. 79¢

Corn Muffins Shopwell 12 oz. 69¢

Scope Mouthwash 1 pt. 8 oz. \$1.28

Right Guard Deodorant 4 oz. 78¢

Only 3 more weeks to complete your Set of Johann Haviland Fine China

Roasting Chickens
Small 3 1/2 lb. Avg. 55¢
PERDUE Small — 3 1/2 lb. Avg. 59¢

Breast of Veal Ideal for Stuffing 1 lb. 79¢
Veal Cubes For Veal and Peppers or Stew — Boneless 1 lb. 79¢
Veal Patties From, Cooked, Breaded or Braised Italian Style 1 lb. 79¢

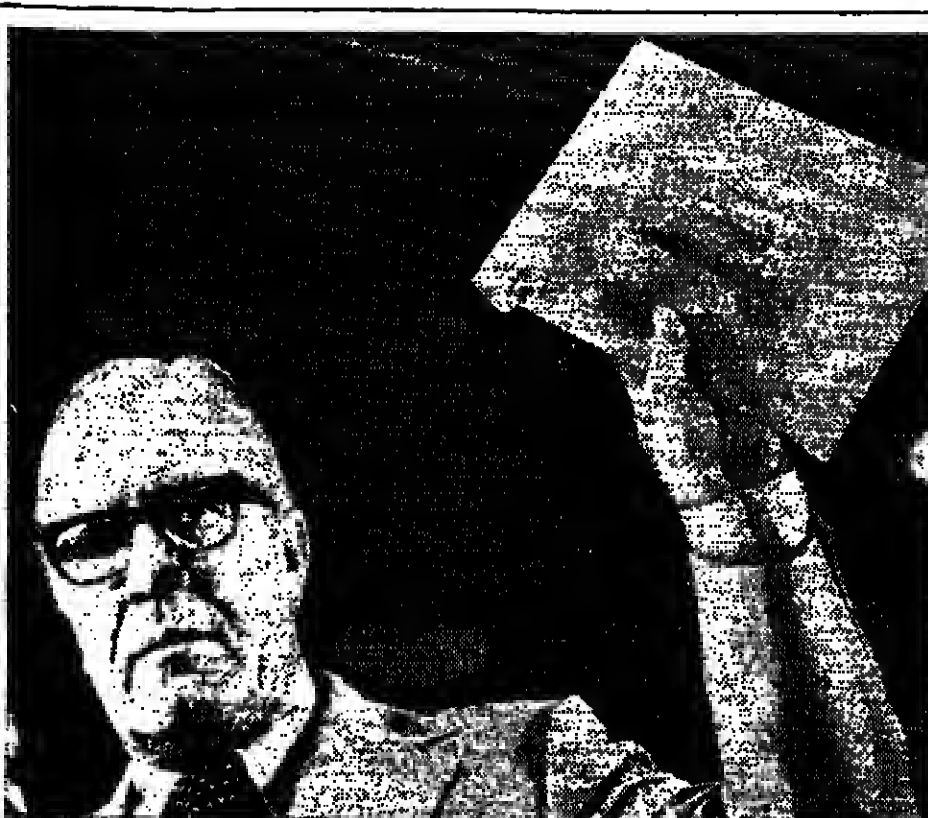
Thinly Sliced Italian Style Veal Cutlets \$2.79
Cut from the Leg Only 1 lb.

Shopwell Bacon Link Sausages Regular 7 1/2 lb. \$1.59
Thick Sliced 7 1/2 lb. \$1.59
Smoked 7 1/2 lb. \$1.59

Learn to Shopwell
Sales Start Sunday, June 13 — End Saturday, June 19

Not Responsible for Typographical Errors. Meat, Fish, Produce, Health & Beauty Aids Available Only at Stores With These Dept. We Reserve the Right to Limit Quantities to 3 Sale Units.

NOT APPLICABLE FOR STORES IN YORKTOWN HEIGHTS, CROTON-ON-HUDSON, BRIARCLIFF MANOR, BEDFORD HILLS, PEESKILL, THORNWOOD, MOUNT KISCO, MAHOPAC & CONNECTICUT.



Clarence M. Kelley, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, displays a copy of a letter bomb in Washington. He said the F.B.I. had given the bomb inquiry priority.

Letter Bombs Linked to Extortion Bids

Continued From Page 1, Col. 6

apartments. The third in this area was detected at the Passaic prosecutor's office, according to the New York City police, who said that the city's bomb section had been called in and had brought the device to its Bronx outdoor range to defuse.

In Houston, R. L. Swain of the police bomb squad said that the wife of U. J. LeGrange, president of the Exxon Pipeline Company, had opened one 10-by-13-inch envelope in her car "but didn't recognize the danger."

Other places where letter bombs were found in the mails Monday and yesterday included Wilmington, Del.; Columbus, Ohio; Findlay, Ohio; Chicago, Oak Brook, Ill., and Minneapolis.

One addressee who asked that his name not be published, said he had been among "140 to 200" persons in the agricultural commodity field and the Federal Department of Agriculture who received the extortion demands last October or November and turned them over to Federal investigators.

He said that another group of demands had involved executives of oil, finance and insurance companies. One man's name was signed to the demand he received, he added.

In a 15-minute news conference in Washington, Mr. Kelly said that none of the recipients had complied with the demands. Only companies that had been the target of prior threats had received bombs by late yesterday, he said.

Mr. Kelly said that "the large majority" of the letter bombs had been postmarked from Atlanta, Tex., or Texarkana, Tex., which said the photograph in the letter could be a single person or it could be an organization that sent the letters, and "whether or not there's any revolutionary connotation is something I cannot discuss."

A Mexican Postmark
The National Life Insurance Company in Montpelier, Vt., said yesterday it had received an extortion letter last fall that bore a postmark from Matamoros, Mexico, and that demanded \$175,000.

Because of the threats in the extortion letters, the F.B.I. has taken primary responsibility in the effort to track down the senders.

The Postal Inspection Service has reported a good deal of success against such mailings in the past. Sixteen such mailings earlier this year resulted in 11 arrests and six convictions.

In all of last year, there were 13 mailings of letter bombs, which led to 10 arrests. In 1974, there were 11 such incidents, with nine individuals arrested, according to Postal Service officials in Washington.

While spokesmen for some of the companies involved disclaimed knowledge of earlier extortion demands, one Federal investigator said he believed that all the explosive devices had been preceded by some related threat. For instance, he said, a packet was addressed to one official of the Marathon Oil Company in Findlay, Ohio, and there had been a threat some months ago to a different official of the company.

Unusual Case in Chicago
One unusual case was reported from Chicago, where a 9-by-12-inch manila envelope was delivered to Roger Pech at his South Side home. The letter, postmarked from Texarkana and containing an explosive, was addressed to "Dr. Leroy Pech," who was formerly president of Michael Reese Hospital and had lived at the home occupied by his near-namesake.

Some of the earlier extortion demands had enclosed photographs of officials, according to United Press International, which said the photograph in the letter could be a single person or it could be an organization that sent the letters, and "whether or not there's any revolutionary connotation is something I cannot discuss."

poration had been taken from a picture in a magazine. Gallo officials in Los Angeles declined comment.

The Occidental Petroleum Corporation in Los Angeles received an extortion letter Monday, rather than a letter bomb.

Companies whose officials have been targets of the mailed devices include, in addition to Bunge, Continental Grain, Exxon Pipeline, Marathon Oil and Merrill Lynch, the following: The Beatrice Foods Corporation, Chicago; Cargill Inc., Minneapolis; the Combined Insurance Company of Worthington, a suburb of Columbus, Ohio; E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, Wilmington, Del.; the Exxon Corporation in Manhattan; and McDonald's Systems, Oak Brook, Ill.

Phoenix Police Strike Off
PHOENIX, June 15 (UPI)—Leaders of the Fraternal Order of Police called off a threatened police strike today, two hours before the officers were to walk off their jobs.

Study Finds Shoppers Have Problems With 25% of Purchases

By FRANCES CERRA

Consumers have problems with one out of every four of their purchases, but most of these problems go unreported to business or complaint agencies, according to a study that drew upon the experiences of 2,500 urban households.

The study was a joint effort of Ralph Nader's Center for Study of Responsive Law and of Call for Action, a private volunteer organization that operates an action and referral service in 40 cities.

The persons questioned were asked about their experiences with 34 categories of goods and services. Their complaints of all kinds, including those concerning price, were recorded. Disregarding complaints about price, one purchase in every five generated some dissatisfaction.

But when it comes to complaining, the study found, the majority of people do not bother. Only one-third of their problems were reported to anyone, and only 1 percent of them were reported to a third party, such as a government consumer complaint agency, or were taken to court.

Equal Treatment

Almost all the complaints went to the business involved, and in more than half of those cases, the complaints were resolved to the satisfaction of the consumers. The study also found that businesses gave the same consideration to poor consumers that they gave to the wealthy.

"I'm startled that the news from this report was not worse," said Ellen S. Strauss, founder of Call for Action. "At most three-quarters of the time people had no complaints about what they bought, and well over half the people who complained to business got satisfaction."

"I don't think that would have been true five years ago, and I think it proves that the consumer movement has been reasonably successful in many areas. I don't think the percentage is high enough, but it's encouraging, and I think business will continue to be more responsive."

Jeffrey Joseph, director of consumer affairs at the United States Chamber of Commerce, said he agreed that "not enough people know how to complain, and we're trying to encourage businesses to pub-

lize the complaint mechanisms that are available."

But he said he questioned the response rate of businesses shown in the report on the basis of other surveys that have shown the rate to be higher.

The study was conducted by telephone in 34 cities in February and March 1975 by Call for Action volunteers. Telephone numbers were chosen at random, and 2,419 half-hour interviews were completed.

The consumers were asked about their purchasing experiences with 26 products and services, including cars, legal services, hearing aids and dentures, tools, car parking, appliances and film developing.

The consumers were first asked if they had bought one of the items, and if the answer was yes, they were asked to rate the purchase as satisfactory, somewhat unsatisfactory or unsatisfactory.

Initially, the people reported unsatisfactory or somewhat unsatisfactory experiences in one out of 10 purchases. But when those who reported satisfactory or somewhat satisfactory ex-

periences were asked how the purchase could have been better, the percentage of problems rose to 28.2 for all purchases.

The five products and services that caused the greatest percentage of unsatisfactory and somewhat unsatisfactory responses were, in descending order: car repairs, appliance repairs, including television sets, mail order items, housing repairs, and toys. The five categories with the lowest percentage of responses expressing lack of satisfaction were, again in descending order, blankets and sheets, radios, tools, cosmetics and lamps.

Overall, the people who participated in the survey expressed more dissatisfaction with services than with products. In connection with services, price was mentioned as a problem more often than with products.

The study also found that not all people perceive the same number of problems with the products they buy. When households were broken down by socioeconomic status, those with the lowest income saw problems 15.8 percent of the

time, while those in the highest category saw problems 21.6 percent of the time.

Similarly, it was found that lower income groups tend to complain less than those better off, and that the people most likely to complain to a third party are more often well-educated and describe themselves as politically liberal.

"I think people have the notion that using a third party is a daring and somewhat anti-establishment act," said Arthur Best, one of the authors of the study and a lawyer on the staff of the Center for Study of Responsive Law.

"We have this sort of stiff-upper-lip tradition and don't like to acknowledge that we have problems. Perhaps if this study is circulated and people realize that consumer problems are widespread they will have less fear that if they speak up they will be seen as kooks."

The study also found that complaint behavior was rational. That is, buyers complained more often about expensive items, in cases where blame was clear-cut and where they had reason to expect they

would get satisfaction when they had bought expensive and had not finished paying.

In the case of low-cost items, particularly cosmetics, complain very little—less than 1 percent of the time, compared with a high of 71.9 percent for tires and hearing aids.

On the basis of its findings, the study recommends other things, improved procedures for dealing with small claims, expanded group legal services and improved complaint bureaus by business.

The study also suggests government consumer complaint agencies should be that they get relatively consumer complaints, and recommends that these agencies concentrate on general solutions to problems rather than solving individual complaints.

The report is available from businesses, associations, libraries for \$10, and in duals for \$5, by writing the Center for Study of Responsive Law at P.O. Box 18909, Arlington, D.C. 20036.

One Flu Vaccine Maker Is Losing Liability Insurance

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 15—One of the four manufacturers of the swine-flu type of influenza vaccine said today that it was losing its liability coverage for the vaccine.

Disputes over liability in case of injury or bad reaction to the vaccine, and other legal problems, have emerged as a key obstacle to the huge national program.

The plan is to immunize as many Americans as possible against the swine-flu type of influenza virus before the next flu season. Discussion of liability problems has been going on for weeks between industry and Government.

Today the chairman of the board of the Warner-Lambert Company sent a telegram to President Ford, Congress and other Federal officials saying that its insurance carriers had placed the company in an impossible situation.

"I must call your attention to an impossible situation that has been created by the sudden withdrawal yesterday by our

insurance carrier of our liability insurance on vaccines to be produced for your swine flu program," said the telegram from E. Burke Gihlin, chairman of the company.

The parent company of Parke-Davis & Company, one of the four manufacturers of the vaccine.

"Our company is more than willing to produce the vaccine for the Government program," Gihlin's telegram said.

"However, we are placed in an untenable position when we are requested to supply influenza vaccine to be used in a mass immunization program without any insurance coverage or other liability protection."

July 1 Effective Date
The telegram indicated that the insurance coverage is to be withdrawn on July 1. A spokesman for the concern said that "dozens" of insurance companies were involved.

The telegram urged passage of legislation to enable the Department of Health, Education and Welfare or any other appropriate arm of the Government to replace such insurance coverage.

Later today, Dr. Theodore Cooper, Assistant Secretary for Health in H.E.W., issued a statement saying the department was aware of the serious liability problems that vaccine makers might face in suits arising from use of their products in the national program.

He said that attempts had been made to resolve the issue through wording in contracts with the four concerns, but without success. Therefore, he said, the Administration will ask Congress to pass legislation to indemnify the companies against claims attributable to inoculation with the vaccine, but not indemnify them against claims arising from any negligence by a manufacturer.

It is believed that such legislation has already been drafted by the Administration.

Before legislation calling for the \$135 million national program was passed by Congress in April, a Senate committee report called for industry to be liable for adverse reactions to the vaccine and possible injuries in the inoculation programs.

In response to this, Merck

and Company, one of the vaccine makers, issued a statement saying it was not asking relief of responsibility for producing vaccine that Government safety and standards, but that it did for relief from liability "matters for which we have no control."

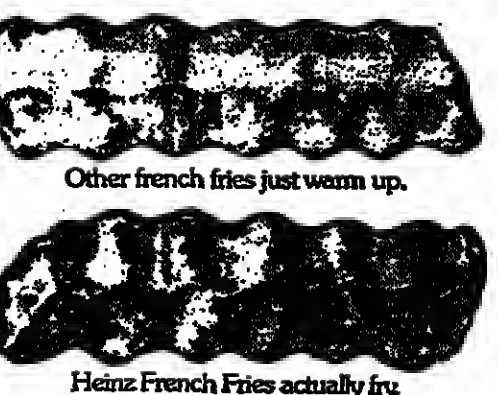
Essentially the same was expressed then by the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, presumably for the industry. Other current flu vaccine manufacturers are Merck & Co., Laboratories and Wyeth Laboratories.

All four concerns are to have submitted bids to the Government for production.

17 Coal Cars Derail
MANCHESTER, N.H. (AP)—Seventeen coal cars derailed here today, spilling into backyards and on a highway, and a bus, mobile and a boat were reported.

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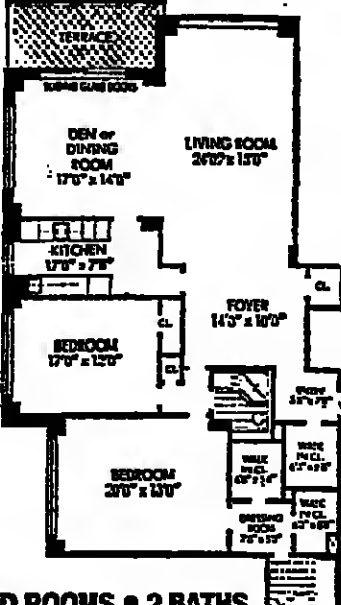


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212/1305

Cincinnati U. Joins State University System

By EDWARD B. FISKE
The University of Cincinnati, which was founded in 1819 as a private medical school, lost its long struggle for its independence as a municipal institution and will become part of the Ohio University network in 1977.

The City of Cincinnati will leave the City of New York—at the moment—as the only city in the nation with a dozen municipal universities that once existed primarily to meet the needs of urban populations.

Change, given final approval by Cincinnati voters, will result from a series of problems familiar to University administrators: a deteriorating tax base and the reluctance of Ohio legislators to provide funds for the University of Cincinnati with the same generosity as the state's 14 other senior colleges and universities.

Under the State's plan, the University of Cincinnati will cost \$24 million a year, more than it would have to subsidize, said Warren Bennett, one of the 38,000-student university, in an interview this week. "But they'd be under the state's umbrella," he said.

One of the major problems of the University of Cincinnati began almost with its founding. The institution opened with a policy of free tuition, but it soon found this unworkable. Over the years the percentage of income derived from tuition increased to a high of 45 percent several years ago.

Financial Problems
As one major municipal university after another ran into financial problems and came under state control, the University of Cincinnati re-

sisted the trend. In 1967, however, it became a "state-related" institution under an arrangement whereby the state paid approximately \$1,000 per student—in contrast to \$1,850 for students in state colleges and universities—but the board was named by the Mayor.

Even this arrangement, however, has not brought in sufficient funds. "We would have had to increase the mill rate for university support from two to eight mills just to keep pace with inflation," said Mr. Bennett.

Last week, Cincinnati voters agreed overwhelmingly to transfer the university's assets to a state university board of trustees and to end the two-mill tax levy for university support. Under the new arrangement, the state Board of Regents will appoint all board members, but at least five must be Cincinnati residents.

A noticeable decline has taken place in the role in American colleges of "general education"—the part of the curriculum required to assure that students become familiar with a variety of subjects—according to a study released yesterday by the Carnegie Council on Policy Studies in Higher Education.

The study, based on an examination of catalogues from 271 junior and senior colleges and 1,794 student transcripts, found that from 1967 to 1974 the percentage of general education requirements declined from 43 to 34 percent of undergraduate curricula.

The number of institutions requiring English for graduation fell from 90 to 72 percent, while the number mandating a foreign language dropped from 72 to 53 percent.

The council, which is sponsored by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, found that with general education guidelines there had been "a marked move away from specific course requirements toward distribution requirements." On the other hand, it said, there has been no parallel liberalization in requirements for academic majors.

One conclusion, the council asserted, is that while faculties "continue to assert that they know what is required to become a specialist," they are now less confident about what an "educated" person is. "Today, there is less consensus on what constitutes a liberal education, and, as a result, the choices have been left to the student," it stated.

Robert B. Bloom, a professor of education at the College of William and Mary in Williamsburg, Va., has come to what he calls the "uncomfortable" conclusion that education courses do not seem to foster high levels of moral reasoning.

Mr. Bloom administered a series of "moral dilemmas" to 82 graduate education students at William and Mary and to 742 arts and sciences students there and at eight other institutions. He found that the education students performed at a "lower level of moral reasoning and were more likely than others to choose 'pretentious' but nonsensical responses."

On a question asking whether it was right to steal a drug that would save someone's life, for instance, he said that a "significant" number of teachers who were college graduates indicated that "whether the essence of living is more encompassing than the termination of dying, socially and individually," should be a critical factor in the decision.

SCHOOL IN CHICAGO CATERING TO INDIANS

Students Learn About Their History and Themselves

Special to The New York Times
CHICAGO, June 15—When urban American Indian teenagers are graduated from Little Big Horn High School in Chicago, they receive the usual diplomas, but they have learned more than mathematics, English and history. They have learned about themselves.

Little Big Horn is a big city high school for urban Indians, geared to making sure they stay in school and graduate. Its curriculum melds traditional high school courses with Indian philosophy, art, human stories, Indian recipes and languages.

This year, its fifth, Little Big Horn graduated seven seniors. More than 100 Indians from more than 20 tribes were enrolled under a staff of 13. It is housed in a former elementary school building.

"Little Big Horn was established to meet the needs of Indian students," said Lucille St. Germaine, the coordinator. "Five years ago, the dropout rate for American Indians was 95 percent in Chicago. Our dropout rate this year was 11 percent, so we must be meeting their needs."

"Earth Is Our Mother"
"We look at the contributions of the Indian culture to white men," Mrs. St. Germaine said. "We want to find reasons for our existence. Most American history classes begin at the date 1492, but Indians have been here for millions of years."

"We have to delve back, look at the habitation, maps of the Indian tribes, how they hunted and fished, why they were fighting together. We look at the religious ceremonies. Most Indians practiced the Ten Commandments before they heard of stone tablets."

Earth science is "oriented toward the Indian philosophy that the earth is our mother," Mrs. St. Germaine said. "It's like ecology. Our kids experiment with agar cultures. We approach it through the eye of the Indian. We love the earth like it is part of us. Why would we want to tear her up and leave her open—we look at the effects of that."

In sociology, the students analyze Uptown, the northern area of Chicago where most of Chicago's 15,000 American Indians live.

"We look at all the basic sociological problems of living in society and apply it to Indians," said Mrs. St. Germaine. "For example, alcoholism—why can Indian kids get drunker faster?"

Students prepare Indian recipes in home economics and learn traditional Indian beadwork, ribbon work, basket weaving and art metal work.

Little Big Horn's bilingual-bicultural program under Zena Reeves will eventually teach four Indian tongues—Menominee, Chippewa, Sioux and Winnebago.

Mrs. Reeves spent her first year at the school concentrating on basic instruction in Indian folklore and history in her anthropology class.

City U. Staff to Be Paid for the 2 Weeks

By JUDITH CUMMINGS

The chancellor of the City University of New York said yesterday that he would pay faculty members for the two weeks the system was shut down, an action that could leave the university \$15 million short of meeting its other obligations for the rest of the fiscal year.

The faculty union said its members would work extra time this month to make up for the time missed because of the shutdown.

The chancellor, Robert J. Kibbee, said the \$15 million could come from the city, if it lived up to what he maintained was a prior financial agreement with the city that would restore \$8 million to the university budget and transfer \$7 million from nonoperating to operating funds.

"If the city reneges on that, we will be short," he said, adding that short negotiations were going on with city officials.

The issue must ultimately be decided by the state's Emergency Financial Control Board, whose approval is required for any changes to the city's financial plan. Attempts to reach the board's executive director, Stephen Berger, for comment last night were fruitless.

The city's Budget Director, Donald Kummerfeld, indicated that the university had about enough money for its expected year-end expenses, but not enough to pay the faculty for the two-week closure that ended Sunday.

Dr. Kibbee said the disputed \$15 million agreement called for the restoration of an \$8 million deduction from collective-bargaining costs that he contends the city ever added in the announcement reflected a de-

sire to force City Hall to come up with more money or share the political blame for the shutdown.

At a news conference called jointly with the faculty union to announce the payment of salaries, Dr. Kibbee said the potential for a shortfall stemmed from a prior financial agreement with the city that would restore \$8 million to the university budget and transfer \$7 million from nonoperating to operating funds.

Nonetheless, faculty members, such as counselors and librarians who are paid the same as teachers, would have an extra hour added to the work day for up to two weeks this summer, the chancellor said, to make up time they missed.

As a result of yesterday's decision, the university will save no money from the shutdown. A similar clause, designed to save \$9 million a year in faculty salaries, had been approved by the Board of Higher Education last December but never took place.

Some of the system's colleges disclosed further information yesterday about their plans for reopening. Lehman College has scheduled summer-session registration for June 28 and 29, with classes opening July 1. Baruch College will hold its commencement on Friday at Carnegie Hall.

A few miles north of Little Big Horn, an elementary school for American Indians, named Oh Wai Ya Wa, serves the same basic function for younger Indian children.

Both schools are primarily funded from Federal grants and private donations. The Chicago Board of Education provides some teachers and materials.

Oh Wai Ya Wa, a Sioux phrase meaning "Place of Learning," is in a bright, freshly painted, former supermarket. The school was started in 1972, and this year four instructors taught 85 students, from kindergarten through eighth grade.

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Soybeans Fall Sharply; Corn and Wheat Decline

By ELIZABETH M. FOWLER

Soybeans, after leading grain prices ahead for about a week, tumbled sharply yesterday on the Chicago Board of Trade. Slight weakness in corn and wheat prices on Monday might have hinted that the retreat in beans was coming.

At the close, soybeans for July delivery were down the 20-cent-a-day limit at \$8.58 1/2, a bushel; July wheat ended at \$3.53, off 10 cents a bushel, and corn was down 4 1/2 cents a bushel for July delivery at \$3.96.

One trader said, "Bean traders have been asking in essence 'is everybody with us?' and until Monday everybody was bullish."

Rains have helped the growing soybean and corn crops in the Midwest, and observers noted improved movement of beans and corn to terminals, indicating that farmers have been selling at recent favorable prices. Sooner or later, price increases lead to a period of reaction.

There was talk yesterday that some farmers in Minnesota might plant soybeans to replace drought-damaged spring wheat due to the attractive prices for beans and the certainty of a low bean carryover. Exports and domestic use of beans continue to be heavier than the Department of Agriculture expected earlier in the season. Beans for July delivery now sell for about \$1.50 a bushel more than they did a year ago.

Silver futures, which often follow the grain market for psychological reasons, were down yesterday in sympathy with the beans, according to Chicago traders.

The July silver delivery on the Commodity Exchange in New York closed at \$4.83 7/10, down from \$4.94 an ounce, in active trading.

Despite continued talk about dryness hurting European crops including sugar beets, sugar futures reversed course and moved lower on the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange. The July delivery ended at 12.85, down from 13.51 cents a pound.

Prices of Commodity Futures Tuesday, June 15, 1976

WHEAT	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	3.65	3.67 1/2	3.65 1/2	3.58 1/2	3.59
Sep	3.57 1/2	3.59 1/2	3.57 1/2	3.50 1/2	3.51
Dec	3.49	3.51	3.49	3.41	3.42
Mar	3.40	3.42 1/2	3.40 1/2	3.31 1/2	3.32

CORN	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	3.91	3.93 1/2	3.91 1/2	3.84 1/2	3.85
Sep	3.83 1/2	3.85 1/2	3.83 1/2	3.76 1/2	3.77
Dec	3.75 1/2	3.77 1/2	3.75 1/2	3.68 1/2	3.69
Mar	3.67 1/2	3.69 1/2	3.67 1/2	3.60 1/2	3.61

SOYBEANS	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	8.65	8.67 1/2	8.65 1/2	8.58 1/2	8.59
Sep	8.57 1/2	8.59 1/2	8.57 1/2	8.50 1/2	8.51
Dec	8.49	8.51 1/2	8.49	8.41	8.42
Mar	8.40	8.42 1/2	8.40 1/2	8.31 1/2	8.32

SOYBEAN MEAL	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	209.00	209.50	209.00	208.00	208.50
Sep	208.00	208.50	208.00	207.00	207.50
Dec	207.00	207.50	207.00	206.00	206.50
Mar	206.00	206.50	206.00	205.00	205.50

KANSAS CITY WHEAT	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	3.71	3.73 1/2	3.71 1/2	3.64 1/2	3.65
Sep	3.63 1/2	3.65 1/2	3.63 1/2	3.56 1/2	3.57
Dec	3.55 1/2	3.57 1/2	3.55 1/2	3.48 1/2	3.49
Mar	3.47 1/2	3.49 1/2	3.47 1/2	3.40 1/2	3.41

SIAGS	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	12.30	12.35	12.30	12.25	12.26
Sep	12.20	12.25	12.20	12.15	12.16
Dec	12.10	12.15	12.10	12.05	12.06
Mar	12.00	12.05	12.00	11.95	11.96

COCA	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	97.25	97.50	97.25	96.50	97.00
Sep	96.25	96.50	96.25	95.50	96.00
Dec	95.25	95.50	95.25	94.50	95.00
Mar	94.25	94.50	94.25	93.50	94.00

WOOL	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	130.00	130.50	130.00	129.00	129.50
Sep	129.00	129.50	129.00	128.00	128.50
Dec	128.00	128.50	128.00	127.00	127.50
Mar	127.00	127.50	127.00	126.00	126.50

EGGS (Shell)	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	16.10	16.15	16.10	16.00	16.05
Sep	16.00	16.05	16.00	15.90	15.95
Dec	15.90	15.95	15.90	15.80	15.85
Mar	15.80	15.85	15.80	15.70	15.75

PLATINUM	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	171.00	171.50	171.00	170.00	170.50
Sep	170.00	170.50	170.00	169.00	169.50
Dec	169.00	169.50	169.00	168.00	168.50
Mar	168.00	168.50	168.00	167.00	167.50

PALLADIUM	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	110.00	110.50	110.00	109.00	109.50
Sep	109.00	109.50	109.00	108.00	108.50
Dec	108.00	108.50	108.00	107.00	107.50
Mar	107.00	107.50	107.00	106.00	106.50

U.S. SILVER COINS (in Dollars)	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	3.47 1/2	3.49 1/2	3.47 1/2	3.40 1/2	3.41
Sep	3.39 1/2	3.41 1/2	3.39 1/2	3.32 1/2	3.33
Dec	3.31 1/2	3.33 1/2	3.31 1/2	3.24 1/2	3.25
Mar	3.23 1/2	3.25 1/2	3.23 1/2	3.16 1/2	3.17

COPPER	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	72.00	72.50	72.00	71.00	71.50
Sep	71.00	71.50	71.00	70.00	70.50
Dec	70.00	70.50	70.00	69.00	69.50
Mar	69.00	69.50	69.00	68.00	68.50

NEW YORK COMMODITY EXCHANGE	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	72.00	72.50	72.00	71.00	71.50
Sep	71.00	71.50	71.00	70.00	70.50
Dec	70.00	70.50	70.00	69.00	69.50
Mar	69.00	69.50	69.00	68.00	68.50

NEW YORK COMMODITY EXCHANGE	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	72.00	72.50	72.00	71.00	71.50
Sep	71.00	71.50	71.00	70.00	70.50
Dec	70.00	70.50	70.00	69.00	69.50
Mar	69.00	69.50	69.00	68.00	68.50

NEW YORK COMMODITY EXCHANGE	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	72.00	72.50	72.00	71.00	71.50
Sep	71.00	71.50	71.00	70.00	70.50
Dec	70.00	70.50	70.00	69.00	69.50
Mar	69.00	69.50	69.00	68.00	68.50

NEW YORK COMMODITY EXCHANGE	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	72.00	72.50	72.00	71.00	71.50
Sep	71.00	71.50	71.00	70.00	70.50
Dec	70.00	70.50	70.00	69.00	69.50
Mar	69.00	69.50	69.00	68.00	68.50

NEW YORK COMMODITY EXCHANGE	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	72.00	72.50	72.00	71.00	71.50
Sep	71.00	71.50	71.00	70.00	70.50
Dec	70.00	70.50	70.00	69.00	69.50
Mar	69.00	69.50	69.00	68.00	68.50

GTE Sylvania and Centronics tell the story behind their expansion in Puerto Rico

Tax-free corporate profits, high worker productivity and available production skills are a few of the reasons why so many U.S. manufacturers, including GTE Sylvania and Centronics Data Computer Corporation, have flourished in Puerto Rico, U.S.A.

Read their story, then send the coupon below for a free copy of our new informative and fact-filled "Manufacturers' Ready Reference File."

GTE Sylvania

GTE Sylvania started in Puerto Rico in 1960 with an assembly plant in the town of Carolina.

In 1965, we quadrupled our floor space there to 48,000 sq. ft. Expansion has been rapid from then on.

In just 16 years we've gone from one 12,000-sq.-ft. plant site to five locations totaling 250,000 sq. ft. And from a work



Heli E. Rivera, President of GTE Sylvania's Electrical Equipment Group subsidiaries in Puerto Rico, tells how U.S. manufacturers can count on the Commonwealth's network of vocational schools to supply them with workers trained in key production skills.

force of about 35 to over 1,000 today. We're still on the lookout for additional plant sites here in Puerto Rico.

Today we not only fabricate our own circuit breakers and precision parts but we also originate our own designs. In fact, U.S. corporate headquarters recently assigned us the task of designing and manufacturing an entire new product line in Puerto Rico.

We're able to do this because there's a wide range of technical skills readily available here in Puerto Rico. For instance, right

"We've gone from one 12,000-sq.-ft. plant to five locations totaling 250,000 sq. ft."

now in Gurabo we're setting up a complete tool and die shop.

We don't have to fly in tool and die makers from the U.S. mainland, which is a considerable saving right there. The same thing with product design. We hire industrial designers and engineers locally.

Americans aren't the only ones who realize that Puerto Rico is a good place to locate a plant.

We've just concluded an agreement to produce electrical equipment with one of

Europe's largest companies, CGE (Compagnie Generale d'Electricite) of France.

In Puerto Rico, total tax exemption, of course, is an important attraction. But the workers of Puerto Rico really make the difference. Take productivity, for example. A

"There's a wide range of technical skills readily available here in Puerto Rico."

divisional manager from Europe recently toured three of our plants and was astonished at our high worker output.

That's because in Puerto Rico the people are future-oriented. The workers here don't feel they have it made. They see room for improvement in their standard of living or educational opportunities for their kids. And they see a job as the way to move themselves and their families another rung up the ladder."

Centronics Data Computer Corp.

We set up shop in Puerto Rico only two years ago with a 12,000-sq.-ft. plant in the town of Dorado.

We started to make electronic assemblies for printers and teleprinters for the

"Since our operation started over two years ago, we have realized substantial savings in Federal taxes alone."

computer and communications industries. Everything I've seen since then convinces me that Centronics has a bright future here.

Where else could we reap the benefits of a U.S. location while enjoying complete exemption from local taxes plus no U.S. Federal tax on corporate profits?

I can tell you that since our operation started in Puerto Rico over two years ago, we have realized substantial savings in Federal taxes alone.

We began by sending four key people from our Hudson, New Hampshire plant to join a local Puerto Rican manager in training twelve workers. We realized a saving right then and there because the Commonwealth government reimbursed us for training expenses. They also helped us locate people already skilled in basic electronic assembly work.

Training was completed in only four

weeks. Our Dorado plant was in full production in less than 60 days. This remark-



Centronics President Robert Howard plans to increase plant capacity in Puerto Rico by 100 percent, after two years of profitable experience on this U.S. island.

able performance owes a great deal to the sheer "hustle" and enthusiasm of our Puerto Rican workers. Right from the start, they seemed to have a very personal stake in meeting and, if possible, exceeding production schedules.

If we needed any proof that Puerto Rico was a good decision for Centronics, our production figures supplied it. In the

"Our Dorado plant was in full production in less than 60 days."

second year of operation, our Puerto Rican plant doubled productivity over the previous year with no increase in personnel.

The results of the Dorado plant have been so satisfactory that we plan to double the size of the plant this year. That move should be good news for all concerned—more jobs for Puerto Rico and more profits for Centronics."

Send for free fact file

Centronics and GTE Sylvania are just two of the 520 U.S. companies, large and small, that have opened plants in Puerto Rico.

To learn about the full range of incentives available in Puerto Rico including 100% tax exemption and tax-free repatriation of profits, send the coupon below for your free copy of our "Manufacturers' Ready Reference File."

Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
Economic Development Administration
Dept. TH-19, 1290 Ave. of the Americas
New York, N.Y. 10019

Yes, I'd like all the facts and figures on what Puerto Rico's unique package of industrial incentives can do for my corporate profits. Please send me my free copy of your informative "Manufacturers' Ready Reference File."

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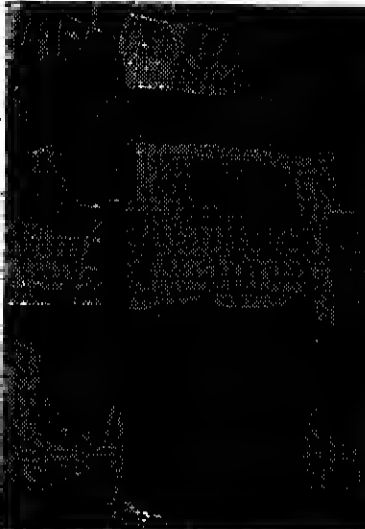
114 Avenue New York



A.T. & T. will offer 12 million shares of common stock worth \$655 million to the public today.

DU PONT settled on \$300 million of debentures and \$100 million in notes for 2d domestic debt issue.

U.S. STEEL sells \$400 million in convertible debentures, which may be exchanged for shares.



Debt or Equity? That's Question For Companies Raising Capital

By STEVEN RATTNER

Capital is the lifeblood of corporations. Capital—technically, money available for investment—pays for land, factories, machinery and new jobs. It finances inventories, and it bridges the gap between bills due and payments not yet received.

Each year, corporations search for more capital. The capital-raising process itself is big business, supporting legions of financial experts in

Wall Street who counsel business men on the most effective route to new financing and then find the money for them.

Last year, 844 capital issues raised \$47.6 billion, and in the first five months of this year, 342 issues raised \$19.2 billion. Of these gross sums raised, about three-quarters was in debt issues, that is, financial obligations, whereby the company promises to repay a loan at a fixed

rate of interest on a certain date.

The other quarter was in equity offerings, mostly common stock, which gives the investor an ownership stake in a company and an interest in its profits through fluctuating dividend payments. But over the years, dozens of hybrid financing devices have grown up.

How then do companies decide which route to go in raising capital? It is a complex decision, related to a company's balance sheet, market conditions, outstanding obligations and a host of other factors. Following are three examples—two about to occur and one recently completed—of what makes corporate financing.

Manufacturers Trust Sues Franklin on Nondisclosure

By TERRY RORARDS

The Manufacturers Trust Company disclosed yesterday that it had filed a \$30 million suit against the defunct Franklin National Bank on charges that Franklin failed to disclose its precarious financial position when Manufacturers Trust was lending it money in 1974.

Franklin was declared insolvent on Oct. 8, 1974, six months after Manufacturers Trust lent it \$30 million. The failure was the largest in American banking history and occurred because of unauthorized foreign currency speculation.

Most of Franklin's viable assets were acquired by the European-American Bank and Trust Company. The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation is in the process of liquidating the remainder of Franklin's assets. There was no loss to Franklin depositors.

It was understood that Manufacturers Trust had waited to file its suit until sufficient information was available about the Franklin collapse. Some of this information was

understood to have come out of criminal proceedings against a group of Franklin's former officers and employees.

The suit, filed late Monday in Federal District Court in Brooklyn, alleged that 10 officers, directors and employees of Franklin conspired to conceal the bank's financial condition from the general public and from Manufacturers Trust.

Among those named in this group are Michele Sindona, the Italian financier who held a substantial interest in Franklin, and Carlo Bordini, an associate of Mr. Sindona. Mr. Bordini was indicted in the Franklin collapse, but his whereabouts have been unknown for some time. Mr. Sindona, who was not indicted, is living in New York as a fugitive from fraud charges in Italy.

The lawsuit alleges that between January 1973 and May 1974 the group caused Franklin to build up "an enormous and unauthorized short position" in

Continued on Page 61, Column 2

U. S. SUES CRANE IN ANACONDA DEAL

Contents Stock Acquisition Violates Antitrust Laws—Divestiture Sought

WASHINGTON, June 15 (AP)—The Justice Department filed suit today alleging that the Crane company's acquisition of the Anaconda Company's common stock violated antitrust law by eliminating competition in the billion dollar United States market for industrial valves.

The department seeks a court order forcing Crane to divest itself of the 4.1 million shares of Anaconda stock it has acquired during the last seven months.

Crane now holds about 15 percent of the local outstanding shares of Anaconda common stock.

The civil antitrust suit was filed in United States District Court in New York City where both companies maintain their executive offices.

Products of Companies Crane is an Illinois corporation that manufactures industrial valves, steel products, plumbing fixtures and brake systems for the aerospace industry.

Anaconda is a Montana concern that is primarily engaged in mining and processing copper, and other minerals, but its wholly owned subsidiary, the Watworth Company, makes and distributes industrial valves.

The department said Crane ranked first and Anaconda third among industrial valve manufacturers in the United States.

Last August, Crane announced plans to buy about 22.6 percent of Anaconda common stock and has almost reached that goal.

The department charged that Crane's acquisition of Anaconda stock could eliminate competition between the two companies in the industrial valve market.

Department lawyers contended that the Crane acquisition violates the Clayton Act.

The department seeks a court order requiring Crane to dispose of its Anaconda stock, preventing Crane from buying any Anaconda stock in the future, and prohibiting Crane from buying the stock or assets of any company that makes or sells industrial valves for 10 years.

Cannon Rebuffs G.W. Bid

By HERBERT KOSHEITZ

Gulf and Western Industries said yesterday that it had been rebuffed in its effort to acquire 1.5 million shares of the Cannon Mills Company in a proposed exchange tender offer valued at about \$35.4 million.

Cannon Mills, has informed its shareholders that its directors have "declined to support" Gulf and Western's offer to acquire up to 20 percent of Cannon's outstanding shares through an exchange of securities.

Gulf and Western confirmed that Charles G. Bluhdorn, chairman, in a June 4 letter to Cannon stockholders and sought management's support. Under the offer, Gulf and Western said it would exchange \$33.33 face amount of a 7 percent debenture for each Cannon common share.

In another letter to Cannon Continued on Page 67, Column 1

Soybean Futures Fall

Prices of soybean futures fell sharply yesterday on the Chicago Board of Trade. Wheat and corn also declined. Page 54.

Stocks Off as Profit Taking Halts a 3-Session Advance

News of a Bill That Would Break Up Oil Companies Has Apparent Impact

By DOUGLAS W. CRAY

News of the Senate Judiciary Committee's surprise decision to send to the Senate floor a bill that would break up some of the nation's big oil companies apparently made its impact on stock prices yesterday afternoon as the Dow Jones average of 30 industrial stocks closed at 985.92, down 5.32 points.

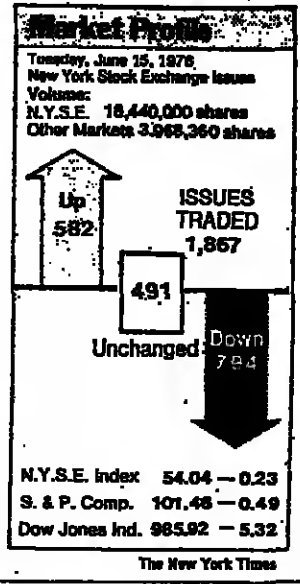
Trading on the overall market was moderate with prices in general closing lower as profit taking cut off a three-day advance.

Prices opened slightly lower yesterday morning and by one o'clock the Dow Jones average of 30 industrials was off only 1.75 points at 989.52. But the news wires began carrying the results of the Senate committee vote on the oil bill (8 to 7) shortly afterwards and the list began slipping.

Beyond the oils, three of which were among the day's most actively traded issues, there was little concentrated group activity and no other selling pressure evident during the day.

In the market as a whole the spread between winners and losers narrowed considerably from the preceding three trading days. Declines exceeded advances yesterday by a 7-to-5 ratio. Volume fell to 18.44 billion shares from 21.25 billion Monday.

Nationally, trading in all Continued on Page 57, Column 3



AUTO SALES ROSE 41% FOR 10 DAYS

Chrysler Indicates Prices of Its 1977 Cars and Trucks - Might Go Up by 6%

\$300 UNIT RISE IS SEEN

G.M. Says That South Gate Assembly Plant Will Go Back to Big Models

DETROIT, June 15 (AP)—Domestic new car sales during the first 10 days of June registered a 41 percent increase based on the daily selling rate, the nation's automakers reported today.

Meanwhile, the Chrysler Corporation, following the lead of the General Motors Corporation, indicated prices on its 1977 cars and trucks might show as much as a 6 percent increase over current model prices, or about \$300 per vehicle.

In another industry development today, the General Motors Corporation said its South Gate, Calif., assembly plant, which was converted to small-car output after the oil embargo two years ago, would be reconverted to big-car production this fall.

The four United States makers reported sales of 249,306 cars in nine selling days during the latest period, compared with 157,573 in eight days a year ago.

Daily Rate Is 27,701

The daily rate, the industry yardstick for computing sales increases and declines, was 27,701, the highest for an early-month period since November 1973, shortly after the start of the Middle East oil embargo, when the rate was 27,798.

The Big Three makers reported sharp gains for the period while the American Motors Corporation, continued to register declines. G.M. posted a 44 percent sales gain over the corresponding year-ago period, the Ford Motor Company was up 50 percent and Chrysler rose 37 percent, while A.M.C. showed a 22 percent decline.

For the calendar year, domestic sales of 3,884,476 were up 38 percent from 2,799,788 in 1975. G.M. and Chrysler rose 45 percent. Ford was up 29 percent and A.M.C. was off 13 percent.

A.M.C., which specializes in small cars, has attributed its downturn to a weak market for subcompact cars.

"Protection" Letters Chrysler, the nation's No. 3 automaker, said it notified dealers of the new-model increases in "price protection" letters mailed Monday. G.M., the industry's pricing leader previously issued 6 percent price protection on its 1977 models.

A year ago, the industry issued 6 percent price protection on new cars but later raised prices 3.4 to 4.7 percent, or an average \$178 to \$268 per unit.

The conversion of the South Gate plant is a result of the resurgence in the large-car market. Sales of subcompacts have lagged behind industry expectations.



William M. Batten, the new chairman of the New York Stock Exchange, during interview there yesterday.

Batten Asserts S.E.C. May Fragment Market

By ROBERT J. COLE

William M. Batten, the new chairman of the New York Stock Exchange, taking issue with a Government order to bring more competition into the stock market, said in an interview yesterday that "this is no time to take any steps to fragment the present market."

"It seems to me to be a step backward and not a step forward," he added, making clear that this was not formal stock exchange policy but strictly his "personal view."

Six months ago the Securities and Exchange Commission told stock exchanges that they could no longer compel stockbrokers to bring their business to the trading floor and that after next January brokers were free to fill customer orders anywhere they choose.

By March 1977 brokers would also be free to deal for their own accounts away from the stock exchange. It was the second time in

a week that the industry appeared unwilling to accept an order that the S.E.C. has shown no indication it is prepared to change.

Only a week ago a committee headed by Gustave L. Levy, senior partner of Goldman, Sachs & Company, the investment banking house, urged that the S.E.C. be asked to reconsider.

"If the exchange's biggest customers make markets off the floor of the New York Stock Exchange," one leading trading floor specialist remarked recently, "you don't need a stock exchange."

"It seems to me," Mr. Batten said, "we should preserve what we have. When we fragment markets, we fragment regulation and fragment surveillance."

He added that by this he meant, "If you have several hundred places making markets [in stocks], it becomes more difficult to keep them all under surveillance. If you allow brokers to become market makers, each one becomes a small mini-market."

The new chairman, who turned 67 on June 4, has been in office since May 19, following the abrupt departure of James J. Needham, a former S.E.C. commissioner.

His most visible program so far has been a stated desire to make the New York Stock Exchange more competitive.

Responding to a West Coast executive who asserted that "Batten's going to try to dress up the exchange in competitive clothes but won't encourage competition between market centers," Mr. Batten countered, "I don't think you can kid the customer. He'll find out if you're real or not."

Next fall, he said, he expected to meet with brokers and executives of listed companies in Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Pittsburgh, Atlanta, Dallas, Boston and other big cities. His purpose, he said, was "to listen, to

Heavy Markdowns By Retailers Seen

By ISADORE BARMASH

Thomas M. Macioce, president and chief executive officer of the Allied Stores Corporation, said yesterday that he anticipated heavy markdowns in the retail industry during the current second quarter than in 1975 since "one-third of the quarter is already represented by lower sales than a year ago."

"This will be particularly true of the major retailers who haven't already taken their spring markdowns, which they should have in view of the 'very strong' 1975 second quarter and the letdown in sales last month," he said after Allied's annual meeting at the Barbizon-Plaza Hotel.

Allied, one of the country's largest department-store chains with sales in the recent fiscal year ended Jan. 31 of \$1.75 billion, still expects a good retail

ic. The agenda items in Puerto Rico will include economic developments and the world economic outlook; financial and monetary issues; international trade, and foreign investment—and the multinational corporations.

Other Agenda Items Also on the agenda will be North-South economic relations, that is, relations between rich and poor countries; East-West economic relations, that is, between the capitalist and Communist countries, and international institutions, whether there are already enough of them, or too many.

No firm decisions have yet been made as to which countries will handle which agenda items, but the United States team expects to handle economic developments and the outlook.

The basic American position is that the major problem facing the industrial nations is how to make the transition from economic recovery to sustainable economic expansion without setting off greater inflation.

"Our tone will be that a lot of good things have happened since Rambouillet I and we must build on that," said Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Gerald L. Parsky. "The top problem now is inflation, not unemployment. In fact, we contend that inflation creates unemployment, and we want that view to be accepted."

The United States does not want a complacent tone to settle over the conference. At a recent meeting of the Continued on Page 64, Column 6

New Economic Summit Has Political Air

By LEONARD SILE

The economic summit conference, which is to be held the end of this month in Puerto Rico, is being called Rambouillet II by the cliché manufacturers within the United States Government. In part, their purpose is positive—to carry forward some of the glimmer and harmonious spirit associated with the summit conference at the Chateau de Rambouillet outside Paris last September.

France and the United States then compromised their difference over central-bank intervention to deal with erratic and disorderly foreign exchange markets, but agreed to allow floating rates as part of the international monetary system.

But the label Rambouillet II also seems designed to serve a negative purpose—to deny the charge of President Ford's critics that the only purpose of the new summit is political, an effort to sharpen the image of Mr. Ford as economic manager and world leader during the election campaign.

Political Considerations The ready agreement of other chiefs of state to attend Rambouillet II doubtless stemmed from political considerations of their own.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany and President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France, like Mr. Ford, are facing national elections in the fall.

Prime Minister James Callaghan of Britain is up against a hard battle not only with the Conservatives but also within his own party and the British trade unions if he is to straighten out Britain's budgetary and monetary affairs in the next six months before the \$5.3 billion international standby credit runs out. The Italian election will already have been held a week before Rambouillet II, and a coalition government of Communists and Christian Democrats may be in the process of being formed. But, between June 20, the date of the election, and June 27, the opening of the economic summit meeting, there appears no chance that President Ford and his aides would have to sit down with Communists to discuss Italy's and the Western alliance's future. At least the Ford team in Washington is counting on this.

Canada In Conference Rambouillet II represents a political coup for Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau of Canada. France blackballed Canada from the six-nation Rambouillet I conference.

With strong United States support—this country being in the role of host—Mr. Trudeau will represent Canada at the seven-nation Puerto Rican summit.

Having seven nations—Britain, Canada, France, Italy, Japan, the United States and West Germany—instead of six means that, following the format of the first Rambouillet conference, there will be seven agenda items. Each nation will present and preside over the discussion of one top-

Continued on Page 67, Column 1

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Total assets: \$1.2 billion

Indicators of Debt or Equity? A Question of Funding

Continued From Page 55

executives, and on Street, was that T's ratio of debt to equity was growing too high and this would impact ratings.

Two years, the company said, had shied away from stock — largely because the stock price has fallen below the \$75 high of 11 years ago — and relied on massive debt for its financial.

all, the company sold 10 shares, then valued at \$10 million, in an effort to raise the ratio. Today, 10 shares will be at a price to be determined this morning but to be close to last closing price of 54 1/2.

balance sheet at the year showed about \$1.2 billion of debt, said L. Moberg, the company's vice president.

"As we look to the future, we're trying to work out a balance between debt and equity," he said. "If we can get a price, equity is offed by companies as a capital gain, it will be 7 after-tax dollars (pretax dollars) to each share. By comparison, the cost of debt, based on interest rates, have been only 8 1/2 percent. On a \$55 million, this will be 16 million or so in additional cash."

Wall Street makes the initial news financing glumly, on the other hand, the common share earnings (the company's earnings) are diluted (i.e., reduced) by the large number of shares outstanding.

the telephone announced its planned stock drop by 8 1/2 percent, even this large drop will provide a small part of A.T. & T.'s requirements. The company says it will need \$1 billion in outside financing, which will come from 300 million from common and shareholder stock and plans and the rest from the current offering.

U.S. Steel

nation's largest steelmaker faced a dilemma in making a decision. On the one hand, its ratio of debt to equity had risen to 32 percent, high for an industrial company—making it difficult to raise more money.

the other hand, its stock price was \$23.38, down from \$32.38, making it equally unattractive. The company's balance sheet shows a deficit of \$1.2 billion, although the market of the company can still about stock's being sold at book value, technically that means

new stockholders get a piece of the company at cut-rate prices.

Pressed for capital to finance \$800 million in planned expenditures this year, the steelmaker settled on a hybrid—convertible debentures—which come close to avoiding the pitfalls of both equity and debt.

Strictly speaking, the issue is debt—the company promises to repay \$400 million to lenders on July 1, 2001 while making semiannual interest payments until then. The wrinkle is that debenture holders can turn their certificates in for stock at a set price, expected to be 10 to 12 percent above the stock price on the date when the debentures are sold.

In other words, if the stock market booms and the price of U. S. Steel soars, debenture holders will have a chance to reap substantial capital gains by converting.

For this option, buyers of convertible issues settle for a lower interest rate—expected to be 5 percent on the steel issue—markedly reducing the company's interest costs. But the major lure for U. S. Steel in offering convertibles at a conversion price close to book value is that if debenture holders go for stock, the company's debt-to-equity ratio will drop, without the dilutive effects of selling stock below book.

Financial experts expect the issue to sell easily—particularly to public pension funds, which are limited by law as to how much common stock they can hold.

"This is going to be an attractive piece of paper," said Peter L. Anker, associate director of research at the First Boston Corporation. "For the investor, this will offer better income than from being a stockholder with all of the potential for capital gains."

Du Pont

None of the pressures on Telephone and Steel to offer equity reached Du Pont when it package the debt. Now, the nation's largest chemical company is conservatively financed with an AAA rating and a 27 percent debt ratio. With its stock selling at \$147, compared with more than \$200 three years ago, the preferred course of action was clearly debt.

"With our level of debt, the answer is more or less intuitive," said John J. Quindlen, assistant division manager in the treasurer's department. "The cost of going equity, in terms of the impact on shareholders, would have been substantially higher."

The more difficult question for Du Pont became how to package the debt. Now, the company decided on \$100 million of 8 percent 10-year notes and \$300 million of 8 1/2 percent of 30-year debentures.

In general, companies prefer long-term debt to short-term because the uncertainties of recurring financings are avoided. (One of Du Pont's reasons for coming to the market was to reduce its even shorter-term bank debt.)

According to Du Pont, the decision to include notes in

the offer was based on two considerations—the fact that notes generally carry a higher interest rate because of the shorter maturity and a belief that a mixture would be more marketable.

The question of marketability is related to the fact that notes and debentures tend to have two distinct markets. Pension funds, which are often under legal restrictions, tend to buy the longer maturities, while banks and trust departments are more willing to take the notes.

As it turned out, the issue, which was only the company's second domestic debt offering in its history, sold easily. Today the debentures are trading at 101 1/2, up from an offering price of 100. The higher price reduces the yields to new buyers who want to purchase the securities now in what is called the secondary market.

"It was a good ome," said a spokesman for the investment subsidiary of the Chase Manhattan Bank, which bought some debentures. "We had some excess cash that we wanted to invest. We went to the longer term because the rate on the short-term was close to the rates on government issues."

STOCKS RETREAT ON PROFIT TAKING

Continued From Page 55

A.T. & T. offering would go well "and help set a better tone for the market." A.T. & T. fell 1/4 yesterday to close at 54 1/2.

In the oil group, Continental, No. 2 on the active list was down 1/4 at 38. It was followed by Gulf Oil, down 1/4 at 27 1/2. Also active was Texaco, off 1/4 at 27 1/2. The Sony Corporation headed the active list, adding 1/4 at 10.

Among the wider movers in the oil were Exxon, down 1 1/2 at 103 1/2; Getty, 1 1/2 at 172 1/2; Marathon, 1 1/2 at 57 1/2; and Atlantic Richfield, 1 at 98.

Automobile stocks gave up fractions despite reported sales increases by General Motors, Ford and Chrysler for the most recent 10-day period. Chrysler was down 1/4 at 19 1/2; GMC, 1/4 at 67 1/2; and Ford, 1/4 at 23 1/2.

One of the day's larger declines was registered by Tropicana, which dropped 2 1/2 at 27 1/2 as the day's seventh most active issue. Tropicana and Kellogg have mutually agreed to end an agreement in principle to merge. Kellogg was up 1/4 at 24 1/2.

Profit taking aside, selected issues responded to corporate developments. Increased earnings for the quarter ended May 23 lifted West Point-Pepperell, a fabric maker, 1 1/2 to 35 1/2.

Congoleum announced that it planned to divest itself from the carpet business and all but one of its furniture and furnishings operations, adding that it has set up a \$19.5 million reserve net of taxes to cover possible losses in the action. The stock moved up 1/4 at 14 1/2.

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NEW ISSUE

June 16, 1976

\$125,000,000



CHRYSLER
FINANCIAL CORPORATION

10% Notes due 1981

Interest payable June 15 and December 15

Due June 15, 1981

Price 100%

(Plus accrued interest from June 15, 1976)

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Alex. Brown & Sons	First of Michigan Corporation	Shields Model Roland Securities		
Thomson & McKinnon Auchincloss Kohlmeier Inc.	ABD Securities Corporation	A. E. Ames & Co.		
Robert W. Baird & Co.	Baker, Weeks & Co., Inc.	Basile Securities Corporation	Bateman Eichler, Hill Richards	
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New Court Securities Corporation	The Nikko Securities Co.	Nomura Securities International, Inc.		
Piper, Jaffray & Hopwood	Wm. E. Pollock & Co., Inc.	Prescott, Ball & Turben	R. W. Pressprich & Co.	
The Robinson-Humphrey Company, Inc.	SoGen-Swiss International Corporation	Suez American Corporation		
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NEW ISSUE

June 16, 1976

250,000 Shares

Louisville Gas and Electric Company
(a Kentucky corporation)

\$8.72 Cumulative Preferred Stock
(without par value)

Price \$100 per share

(plus accrued dividends, if any, from date of issue)

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NEW ISSUE

June 16, 1976

\$50,000,000

Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation

First Mortgage 9 1/2% Bonds, due 2006, Series BB

Price 101%

(plus accrued interest from June 15, 1976)

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Yamaichi International (America), Inc.	Stern Brothers & Co.	Craigie, Mason-Hagan, Inc.
Daiwa Securities America Inc.	J. A. Glynn & Co.	Watling, Lerchen & Co.
Wheat, First Securities, Inc.	Sage, Rutty & Co., Inc.	Josephthal & Co.

PRICES UP
BOND TAKING

Vote Also Cited
Stocks Mixed

DER R. HAMMER
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Street observers
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30 issues fell while
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Bond Prices Slip; Sales by U.S. Due

By JOHN H. ALLAN

The credit markets declined
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interest rates as traders became
nervous about a rise in the
Federal funds rate above 5 1/4
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purchasing con-
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New Bond Issues

UNITED STATES
TREASURY
NEW ISSUES
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New York Stock Exchange Bond Trade


TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1971

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NYT

Zip _____

Address of Account Executive _____

er & Smith Inc.

ANY INC

H. Mahla
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Main
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L. Saunders
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L. Webb, Jr.
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Weindling
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INC
12 Plaza 8-2200

Record only.

part and the principal amounts to be redeemed are as follows:

Principal Amounts to be Redeemed		Principal Amounts to be Redeemed		Principal Amounts to be Redeemed	
Numbers		Numbers		Numbers	
R-2066	\$ 2,000	R-2232	\$1,000	R-2496	\$11,000
R-2238	"1,000	R-2236	"1,000	R-2467	"6,000
R-2494	"5,000	R-2237	"1,000	R-2468	"7,000
R-2495	"1,000	R-2277	"1,000	R-2489	"1,000
R-2505	"1,000			R-2500	"5,000

In case of partial redemption of a fully registered Bond without coupons being Trust Company, the Authenticating Agent, with authentications and the Fiscal Agent will deliver coupon Bonds or fully registered Bonds of authorized denominations in exchange for and to aggregate principal amount equal to the unredeemed portion of said fully registered Bond.

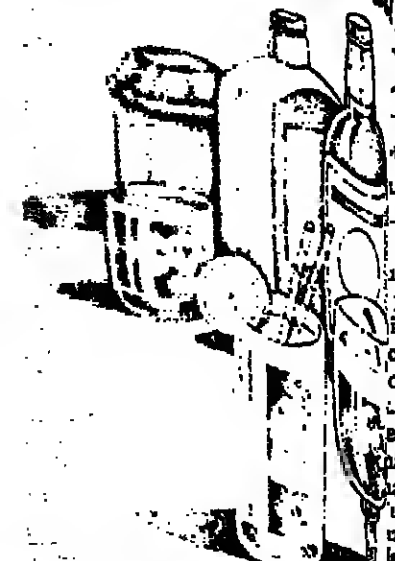
Any coupon Bonds of The Chase Manhattan Bank (National Association), upon surrender of said Bonds, together with all coupons, if any, appertaining thereto must be submitted to the duly authorized Agent of the Chase Manhattan Bank (National Association) and the coupons which shall have matured on or prior to July 13, 1978 shall continue to be payable in the hands of such coupons and interest installments represented by such coupons shall be paid in full and presentment for redemption shall not include such unpaid installments of interest unless coupons representing such installments shall accompany the Bonds presented for redemption. From and after July 13, 1978, interest on Bonds so redeemed will cease to accrue. Bonds and coupons should be surrendered at The Chase Manhattan Bank (National Association), (Agency Division), 1 New York Plaza, New York, New York 10038.

THE CHASE MANHATTAN BANK
(NATIONAL ASSOCIATION)
as Fiscal Agent

Dated: June 11, 1976

June, 1976

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The Boston Globe

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INSOLVENT

County Institution Is
Auctioned

CITY, June 15 —
Hudson County bank,
president of which
insured bank funds,
closed insolvent and
old to another New

Banking Commis-
sioner F. Schaub, an-
nounced the First State
Hudson County was
only was purchased
by the New Jersey
the only bidder in
lon.

He said the Hudson
County bank with three offices
ran into finan-
cial trouble because of "im-
proper and criminal ac-
tions" of its former president
Edward B. Dooley.

Dooley, one of the
biggest of the bank in 1976,
if guilty to leaving
more than \$1.5 million
in assets. Mr. Dooley is
in-law of a former
County Democratic
John J. Kenney, and
heretofore witness for
during the Hudson
County trial in 1971.

Dooley said that the
bank had \$13
deposits. The state's
attorney last Thursday,
other banks were
submit bids for its
assets. The New Jersey
redemption of
the value of
acquired, Mr. Schaub

offices of the
bank will re-
open as the
Bank Deposits may
old banking tickets
apply runs out.

He said the bank sale
can any other state
in financial trouble
as problem "can be
be actions of certain
and is not symp-
tomatic trend."

Interest

June 15, 1976

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Companies Report Sales and Earnings

Company	1976	1975
ALLEN INC.	Net income \$12,444,000	Net income \$12,444,000
AMERICAN BUILDING	Net income \$12,444,000	Net income \$12,444,000
AMERICAN FACESETTER	Net income \$12,444,000	Net income \$12,444,000
AMPEX CORP.	Net income \$12,444,000	Net income \$12,444,000
BOND INDUSTRIES	Net income \$12,444,000	Net income \$12,444,000
BOWMAN INSTRUMENT CORP.	Net income \$12,444,000	Net income \$12,444,000
BRENNAN-PAVAGE INDUSTRIES	Net income \$12,444,000	Net income \$12,444,000
CAFETERIAS INC.	Net income \$12,444,000	Net income \$12,444,000
CHILD WORLD INC.	Net income \$12,444,000	Net income \$12,444,000
C. I. MORTGAGE GROUP	Net income \$12,444,000	Net income \$12,444,000
CHARMING SHOPPER INC.	Net income \$12,444,000	Net income \$12,444,000
COLLIER & AIDMAN CORP.	Net income \$12,444,000	Net income \$12,444,000
CONFIDENT CORP.	Net income \$12,444,000	Net income \$12,444,000
DIVIDEND SHARES INC.	Net income \$12,444,000	Net income \$12,444,000
EAGLE CLOTHES INC.	Net income \$12,444,000	Net income \$12,444,000
EAGLE-PICHER INDUSTRIES	Net income \$12,444,000	Net income \$12,444,000
ESSEX CORP.	Net income \$12,444,000	Net income \$12,444,000
FOODARAMA SUPERMARKETS	Net income \$12,444,000	Net income \$12,444,000
FRIENDLY PRODUCE	Net income \$12,444,000	Net income \$12,444,000
GREAT BAKING PETROLEUMS	Net income \$12,444,000	Net income \$12,444,000
HARVEY GROUP	Net income \$12,444,000	Net income \$12,444,000
HUNT MANUFACTURING	Net income \$12,444,000	Net income \$12,444,000
ICM REALTY	Net income \$12,444,000	Net income \$12,444,000
INTECH CORP.	Net income \$12,444,000	Net income \$12,444,000
MAHON MANUFACTURING INC.	Net income \$12,444,000	Net income \$12,444,000
MATTEL INC.	Net income \$12,444,000	Net income \$12,444,000
MEDLINE INDUSTRIES	Net income \$12,444,000	Net income \$12,444,000
MORTGAGE GROWTH INVESTORS	Net income \$12,444,000	Net income \$12,444,000
NATHAN'S FAMOUS INC.	Net income \$12,444,000	Net income \$12,444,000
NEPCO INC.	Net income \$12,444,000	Net income \$12,444,000
POWER TEST	Net income \$12,444,000	Net income \$12,444,000
PRESTLEY COMPANIES	Net income \$12,444,000	Net income \$12,444,000
SIEMENS ELECTRIC CO.	Net income \$12,444,000	Net income \$12,444,000
STERLING EXTRUDER	Net income \$12,444,000	Net income \$12,444,000
STENOGRAPHY INC.	Net income \$12,444,000	Net income \$12,444,000
SUN CITY INDUSTRIES	Net income \$12,444,000	Net income \$12,444,000
TFC COMPANIES	Net income \$12,444,000	Net income \$12,444,000
TRAVELERS INTERNATIONAL	Net income \$12,444,000	Net income \$12,444,000
WEST POINT-PEPPERELL	Net income \$12,444,000	Net income \$12,444,000

Shareholder Group Accuses Ex-Lobbyist And Gulf of Fraud

WASHINGTON, June 15 (UPI) — A group representing shareholders of the Gulf Oil Corporation has filed a fraud complaint in the United States District Court asking \$649,802 in damages from Gulf and its former

chief lobbyist. The suit charged Gulf and Claude C. Wild Jr., the lobbyist, with fraud in connection with an earlier damage claim involving illegal political contributions.

The Project for Corporate Responsibility, a Washington-based group, filed the complaint yesterday, asking that a settlement of a suit brought in 1974 be set aside because of the since-discovered fraud.

Named as defendants in addition to Gulf and Mr. Wild were a number of former and present board members of the oil company whom the group charged were aware of fraud involving Mr. Wild's payment of \$25,000 to the company as a result of the earlier settlement.

The settlement, reached under court supervision in 1974, required the payment by Mr. Wild out of his own funds as partial repayment of \$56,750 into the Gulf account, the com-

plaint alleged.

Project for Corporate Responsibility charged in its complaint that Mr. Wild actually took the \$21,000 from a Gulf account, then was repaid by the company as a \$75-an-hour political consultant and was paid the \$25,000 in addition to regular fees of \$67,352. Mr. Wild then repaid the \$25,000 into the Gulf account, the com-

48 reasons why you can afford the car you want.

Citibank's 48-Month Loan gives you more months to pay so you pay less every month.

You've picked out the perfect car, but with your budget you just can't swing the payments, right? Wrong! Citibank makes it easy to afford the car you want without straining your budget. We give you 48 months to repay — instead of 36 like most other banks — on any loan of \$3500 or more. You get more months to pay so you pay less each month.

If you don't have your dream car picked out yet, just come in, and we'll approve your loan in advance and give you 90 days to shop around.

If you don't want to come in to apply, don't. Call The Loan Phone. Simply dial the number

in your area. (212) 221-3333, (914) 472-5555 or (516) 538-6666.

The Citibank 48-Month Car Loan. More months to pay. Less to pay each month. What could be easier?

HERE ARE SOME EXAMPLES OF CREDIT TERMS:				
YOU PAY MONTHLY:	TOTAL PAYMENTS:			
YOU GET:	(36 MOS.)	(48 MOS.)	(36 MOS.)	(48 MOS.)
\$3,500.00	\$118.59	\$91.15	\$4,269.26	\$4,375.00
\$5,000.00	\$169.41	\$130.20	\$6,098.76	\$6,250.00
\$7,500.00	\$254.12	\$195.31	\$9,149.39	\$9,375.00

Annual Percentage Rate at 36 months — 13.38%
Annual Percentage Rate at 48 months — 11.40%

CITIBANK

There's a hard way and an easy way. Citibank is the easy way.

CITIBANK, N.A. MEMBER FDIC

THE GLOBE GROWS IN BOSTON.

Again, The Boston Globe is outdistancing the competition. The latest Audit Bureau of Circulation's Report (just out) confirms it.

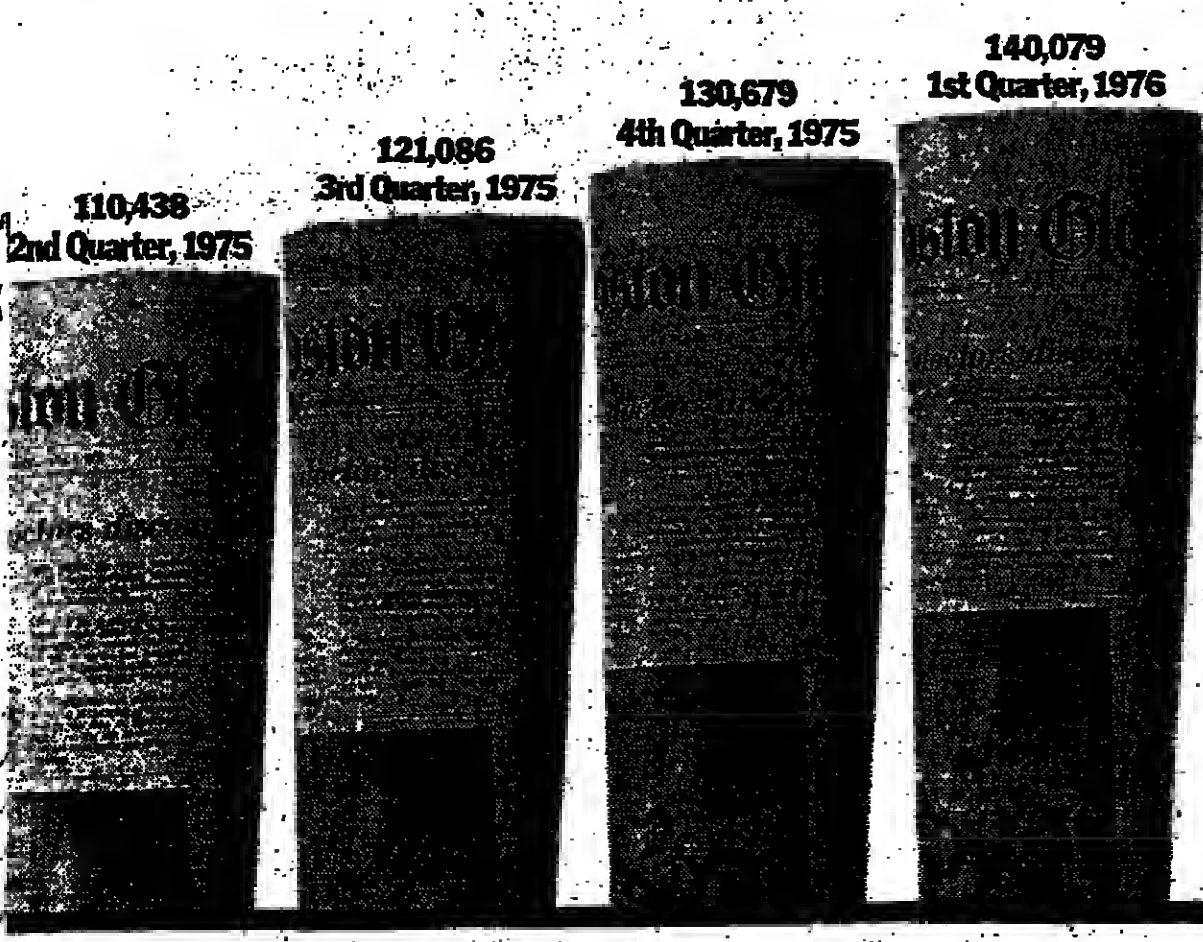
The Globe's circulation lead has grown. Bigger. Again.

Obviously, one newspaper in Boston increasingly captures the interest and loyalty of Metro Boston's newspaper readers. That newspaper is The Boston Globe.

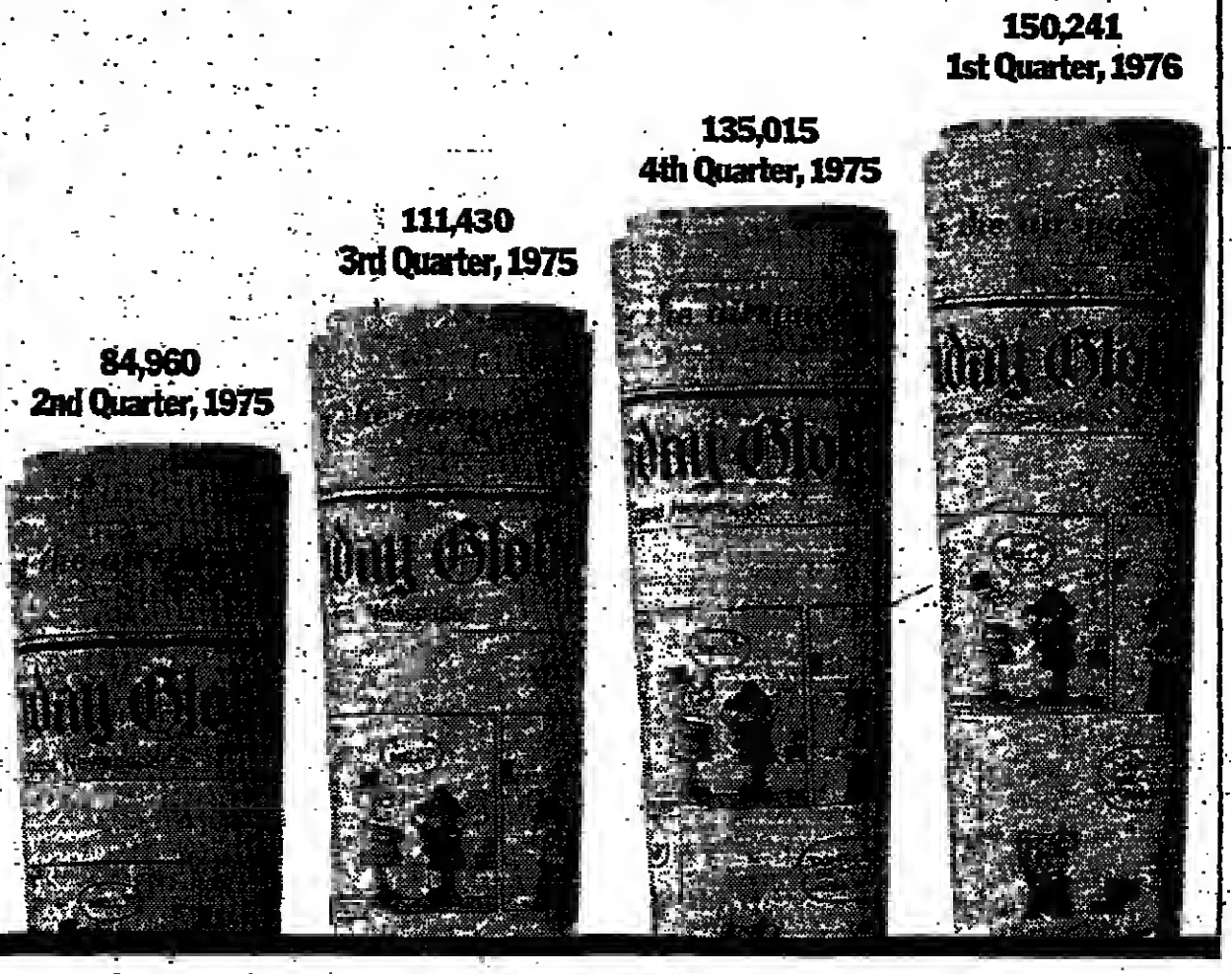
ONE The Boston Globe

The No. 1 Advertising Medium in Boston.

BOSTON GLOBE LEAD OVER HERALD AMERICAN DAILY.



BOSTON GLOBE LEAD OVER HERALD ADVERTISER SUNDAY.



TOTAL CIRCULATION
THE BOSTON GLOBE 447,774
HERALD AMERICAN 307,695

TOTAL CIRCULATION
THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE 603,328
HERALD ADVERTISER 453,087

Publisher's Statements, quarterly averages, 12/75-3/76. *Metro Boston (Boston Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area) includes all areas within 50 miles radius of downtown Boston, as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau of the Census.

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Montreal Receives First Oil From New Pipeline

could be increased above the base figure, which itself is a critical point of negotiation. One major corporation that had a cap on its escalation was able to sublease its space at a profit of almost \$4 a square foot a year, and landlords are now hesitant about granting such limitations.

Joseph L. Broadwin of the law firm of Wildie, Farr & Gallagher says that the real estate industry is now moving away from the various formulas for calculating escalation and toward sharing the actual operating expenses. "I think we've come full circle," he said, adding that tenants were becoming increasingly sophisticated.

The various wage formulas have come under attack from a number of tenants and real estate brokers. "The formulas are a subtle and arbitrary way to make profit for the landlord," Mr. Sneyer said. Over the last 10 years, according to Mr. Curtis, tenants' wages have risen an average of 7.66 percent a year, from \$2.47 an hour in 1966 to \$3.14 this year.

Many landlords maintain that the formulas make for uniform simplicity in bookkeeping and argue that a system of escalation based on actual operating expenses opens up a Pandora's box of definitions and possible challenges that can stymie their rent rolls and create severe cash-flow problems. They also maintain labor-saving improvements will be thwarted.

New York State has discovered one drawback of using escalation geared to actual operating expenses in its lease at the World Trade Center. Because expenses are apportioned among existing tenants, those in the partially vacant center had to pay their share fully, even if the center was underused. As a result, the state's rent climbed appreciably, and it is now considering moving

[illegible]

Previously, the area east of the Ottawa Valley used foreign oil exclusively, while western Canadian oil was used in the rest of the country.


The energy crisis of 1973 spurred the Government into rethinking its energy policy. It decided to phase out oil exports from Western Canada to the United States and instead pipe crude oil east for domestic use.



The \$232 million Sarnia-Montreal extension was built so the oil could flow in both direc-

Highs and Lows
Tuesday, June 15, 1976

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Market	Quota	Market	Market	Market
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150

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1033-1038.

71L 55

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

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Convention Is Joyously Chaotic

By MAURICE CARROLL
The first ballot on the State designating vote had ended with New York Democrats split all over the place, and an upstate county chairman pushed through the crowded aisle to Donald R. Manes, the Queens County leader.

"What are we going to do now?" the upstate asked Mr. Manes.
"We're going to get a 51 percent vote for somebody," "How are we going to do that?"
"You are going to switch some votes," "Oh," the upstate leader blurted. "Sure we'll do that."

It was one hour and 23 minutes late when Jessica Johnson, the fill-in chairman of the New York State Democratic Party, first banged the gavel in the Statler Hilton's grand ballroom and said hopefully "the meeting is now called to order."

It was four hours later when the first ballot ended with three of the five candidates given sufficient votes to get on the primary ballot in September, when the Democrats choose their opponent for James L. Buckley, the Conservative-Republican incumbent.

It was, in short, a difficult Democratic convention — cheerfully out of order, and full of more rumors than any evidence that such tardy arrangements had indeed been worked out.

Joseph F. Crangle, the Erie

County leader, who has the face of a choirboy and the mind of a master political arranger, got what he wanted — enough votes to put his late-starting candidate, Daniel Patrick Moynihan, on the ballot for the primary.

So he stood afterward and said that Moynihan was now freeing his delegates in hope that some of them would support Ramsey Clark, the former United States Attorney General who won the Democratic primary in 1974.

"Not too much — but at least 25 percent," he said, grinning so that the signals should not be misunderstood. Mr. Crangle wanted enough Moynihan votes to shift so that Mr. Clark, the fourth candidate, would also get a free ride on to the primary ballot.

The mathematics of this Democratic-designating vote made manipulation tempting.

The rules say that a percentage of 50-plus is needed to become the party "designee," which gives some sense of momentum, although history suggests, according to Douglas Ireland, the manager for Representative Bella S. Abzug, that the "designee" always loses the primary.

A 25 percent vote on any ballot assures the candidate a place on the primary ballot without the trouble of circulating statewide petitions first.

Mrs. Johnson, picked as a fill-in when Patrick J. Cunningham's legal problems forced him to step aside as

state chairman, turned out to be a highly skilled platform manager.

When the hubbub on the floor failed to diminish as Mel Schweitzer, the law chairman, tried to read the first ballot totals, she stepped to the microphone and said that everyone should turn to his neighbor and say "shhhhh."

A mass sibilance sounded, followed by laughter, followed by silence.

As delegates elevator-hopped to candidate "hospitality suites" in the Statler Hilton before the meeting began, candidates and their staffs projected different images.

Paul O'Dwyer, a one-time maverick who has built his credentials with the regulars, said that he was a party unifier. "I'm the labor candidate," he said.

Mr. Moynihan told of his petition as "what you call a center Democrat" in his hospitality suite. "I'm the labor candidate," he said.

In Ramsey Clark's suite — the candidate had not arrived yet — his campaign manager, Mark Green, noted the differences from 1974, when Mr. Clark ran a late-starting campaign that nonetheless won him the Democratic nomination.

"We want to retain the charm of last time," Mr. Green said with a laugh, but "geometrically we're more organized than last time."

Abraham Hirschfeld, a wealthy builder of parking garages, sat in his hospitality



Huddling at the State Committee meeting yesterday were, from left, Erastus Corning 2d, Mayor of Albany; Meade Esposito, Brooklyn leader; Patrick J. Cunningham, who has stepped aside as state chairman; and Frank Rosetti, Manhattan leader. Scene is the Statler Hilton Hotel.

suite watching television commercials of himself run over and over again on a monitor. His campaign manager, Frank Ceo, walked into Mrs. Abzug's suite nearby.

Mr. Ceo was wearing a necktie that read "Abe" horizontally, then "Hirschfeld" vertically and the words "For Senate" across the bottom.

"What's that?" Mrs. Abzug asked cheerfully. "Oh, that's a cute tie."

O'Dwyer Is Backed for Senator By Democratic State Committee

Continued From Page 1, Col. 8

state committee designees lost in the primary.

A candidate could qualify for the primary ballot by polling at least 25 percent on any state committee vote yesterday. Thus, party leaders can encourage their followers to switch votes

The designation of the 69-year-old Mr. O'Dwyer by the Democratic Party Establishment capped a long legal and political career in which Mr. O'Dwyer has specialized in fighting the Establishment.

Split Exposed

The vote also exposed the continued split in the party, with Mr. O'Dwyer receiving most of his support from New York City Democratic leaders, who were encouraged by Mayor Beame to back Mr. O'Dwyer while Mr. Moynihan was supported by upstate leaders, notably the Erie County Democratic Chairman, Joseph E. Crangle.

Mrs. Abzug's support came largely from the New Democratic Coalition wing of the party. "It was downstate vs. upstate," said Meade H. Esposito, the Brooklyn Democratic leader who is a supporter of Mr. O'Dwyer.

Mr. O'Dwyer, obviously irritated at the vote-switching that denied him the designation until the third ballot and qualified three opponents for the primary, chided Mr. Crangle for his key role in the maneuvering. He said that "the manipulation of votes and the manipulation of proxies was abhorrent."

Mr. Wagner said that he and the Governor preferred that the four Senate candidates be qualified, but he added that he was not exerting any pressure on the state committee members.

One reason for the Governor's limited participation in the Senate contest was that party leaders had earlier rejected two of four Democrats he and Mr. Wagner had recommended for election to the Democratic National Committee.

Drawing up a slate of the 16 national committeemen, the executive committee of the state committee agreed to re-designate two black incumbents, Basil A. Patterson, a vice chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and Hazel N. Dukes of Nassau County, both of whom had the support of the Governor — but rejected two other recommendations by Mr. Carey, Westchester County Executive Alfred B. Del Bello and Louise Sunshine, former treasurer of the state committee.

The principal business of the surprisingly peaceful day was the Senate contest.

The only signs of the bitterness that many Democrats expect will erupt in the primary campaign was directed at Mr. Moynihan.

An Abzug flyer showed a picture of Mr. Moynihan with Richard M. Nixon, the former President, with the headline: "What kind of a Democrat do you want for your Senator?"

Mr. Moynihan was a White House aide in the Nixon Administration.

While Mr. Moynihan spoke, there were scattered hisses from the balcony and an unidentified state committee member shouted "What about the blacks?"

Mr. Moynihan, who did not respond to the heckling, has been criticized by black Democratic leaders as insensitive to the asserted discrimination of black families and his call for an end to racial rhetoric.

Borough President Percy E. Sutton of Manhattan, in nominating Mr. O'Dwyer, also alluded to the controversy when he declared that "this is no time to select a candidate who might alienate so many of our Democratic voters that we in our alienation fail to vote."

Mr. Moynihan was nominated by Mr. Crangle, Mrs. Abzug by Lieut. Gov. Mary Anne Krupar, Mr. Clark by Assemblyman Arthur Eve of Buffalo and Mr. Hirschfeld by Joseph Sweet, the Steuben County Democratic leader.

On the crucial first ballot, Mr. Moynihan's strength was almost exclusively from western New York, Albany, the Southern Tier and central New York. Mr. O'Dwyer's support came largely from Queens, Brooklyn and the Bronx while

Mrs. Abzug's came from the Reform caucus in Manhattan, parts of Nassau, Suffolk and Westchester counties and 12 smaller counties upstate.

Mr. Clark ran well behind on the first ballot, but qualified in the second ballot.

Although he had earlier announced that he wanted to qualify for the ballot by petitions, he was heard pleading with Nassau County delegates, among others, to change their votes on the second ballot to qualify him. Presumably, the cost of the petition campaign — up to \$50,000 statewide — was a factor in his change of heart.

Mr. Clark said after the meeting that he would direct his efforts to a registration drive in the next four weeks.

Each of the candidates spoke at the Statler Hilton meeting after his or her name had been placed in nomination.

Mr. O'Dwyer called on the state committee members to "come out of this meeting with peace among ourselves and determine that we will retire Mr. Buckley."

Mr. Moynihan discussed his role in the writing of the national Democratic platform in recent days and said that "any case simply will be that in November I will be first."

Mrs. Abzug called on the state committee members to "for the first time in the 200 years of the history of the state pick not the best man but the best woman."

Mr. Clark pledged to seek a \$50 billion cut in defense spending.

Weather Reports and Forecast

Summary

Fair to partly cloudy skies and warm and humid conditions are expected today across the Northeast. Scattered showers and thunderstorms will develop from New England and the Ohio Valley along the Appalachian Coast and the lower Mississippi Valley. Scattered thunderstorms may develop in the Middle and South Atlantic States, lower lake region, Oklahoma and eastern Texas. It will be hot in northern New England and northeastern New York, and warm elsewhere east of the Mississippi River. Temperatures will remain below normal in the northern intermountain region, while warm weather is expected from the southern Rockies to California; mild weather will occur across the rest of the country. Additional precipitation will be limited to showers from the northern Rockies into the Pacific Northwest.

Forecast

National Weather Service (As of 11 P.M.)
NEW YORK CITY—Mostly sunny and continued humid conditions, with a chance of late afternoon showers, high at 84, low at 70. Windy with gusty winds 15 to 20 mph. Precipitation probability 30 percent today, 20 percent tomorrow.
WESTCHESTER COUNTY—Mostly sunny and continued humid conditions, with a chance of late afternoon showers, high at 84, low at 70. Windy with gusty winds 15 to 20 mph. Precipitation probability 30 percent today, 20 percent tomorrow.
LONG ISLAND—Mostly sunny and continued humid conditions, with a chance of late afternoon showers, high at 84, low at 70. Windy with gusty winds 15 to 20 mph. Precipitation probability 30 percent today, 20 percent tomorrow.
SOUTH JERSEY—Continued fair and humid conditions, with a chance of late afternoon showers, high at 84, low at 70. Windy with gusty winds 15 to 20 mph. Precipitation probability 30 percent today, 20 percent tomorrow.
INTERIOR EASTERN NEW YORK AND VERMONT—Partly sunny with showers and thunderstorms likely today, high at 84, low at 70. Windy with gusty winds 15 to 20 mph. Precipitation probability 30 percent today, 20 percent tomorrow.
CONNECTICUT, RHODE ISLAND AND MASSACHUSETTS—Partly sunny with showers and thunderstorms likely today, high at 84, low at 70. Windy with gusty winds 15 to 20 mph. Precipitation probability 30 percent today, 20 percent tomorrow.
NEW HAMPSHIRE—Partly sunny with showers and thunderstorms likely today, high at 84, low at 70. Windy with gusty winds 15 to 20 mph. Precipitation probability 30 percent today, 20 percent tomorrow.

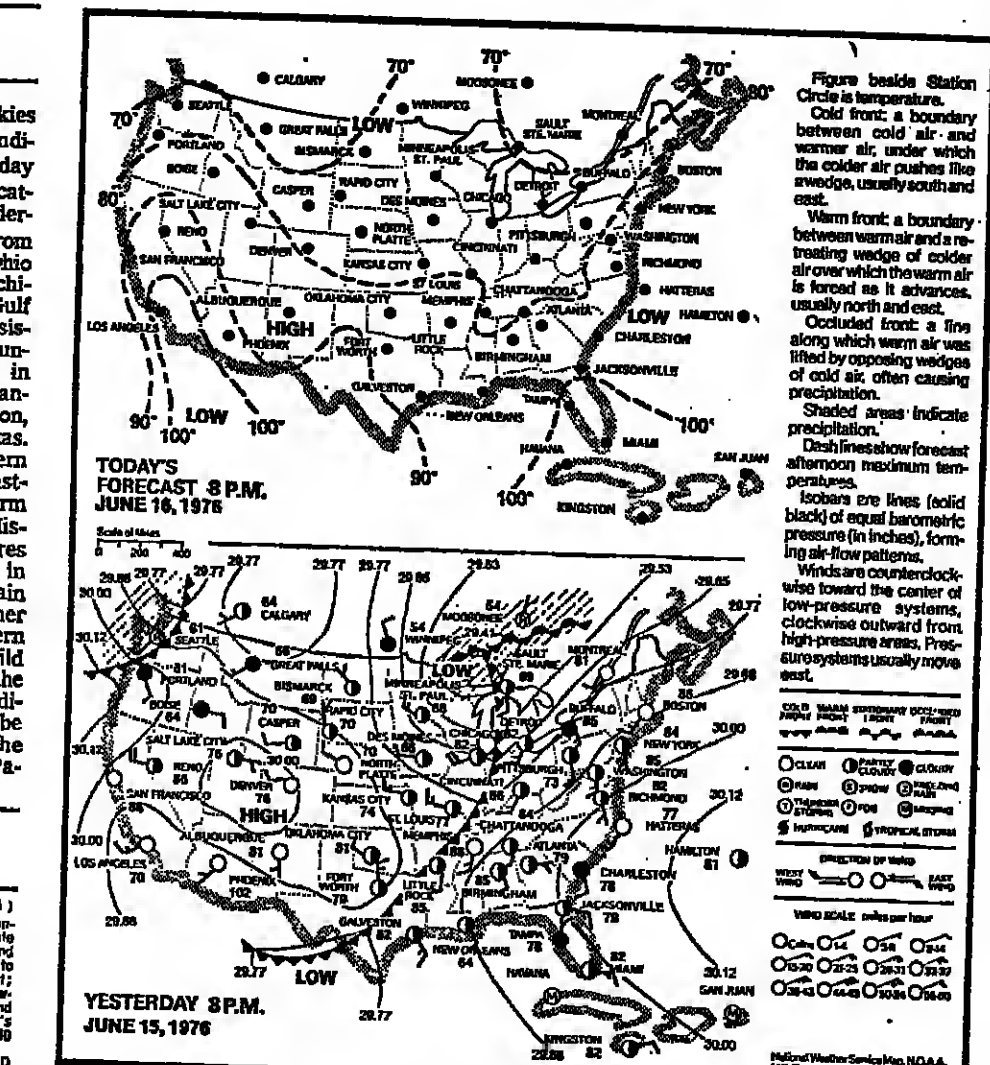


Figure beside station
Circle is temperature.
Wind arrow shows direction and speed.
Shaded areas indicate precipitation.
Dashed lines show forecast boundaries.
Solid lines show actual boundaries.
Numbers in circles show pressure (in inches), forming high or low pressure areas, and are usually rounded off to the nearest tenth.

Today's Forecast 3 P.M. JUNE 16, 1976
Yesterday's 3 P.M. JUNE 15, 1976

Extended Forecast
METEOROLOGICAL BUREAU
METEOROLOGICAL BUREAU
METEOROLOGICAL BUREAU

Yesterday's Records
Eastern Daylight Time
Low High
Albany 64 81
Albany 64 81
Albany 64 81

U.S. Cities
In the following record of observations yesterday, the weather at the following cities was as follows: Albany 64 81, Albany 64 81, Albany 64 81.

Abroad
Local Time Temp. Condition
Algeria 75 85 Clear
Algeria 75 85 Clear
Algeria 75 85 Clear

Abroad
Local Time Temp. Condition
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Portugal Breaks Up Gang

Printing Bogus U.S. Money

LISBON, June 15 (Reuters)—A gang of counterfeiters has been broken up in Portugal after printing and circulating \$14 million in false United States currency, the police said today. The counterfeit equipment was discovered in a fish can in the town of Vila Real de Santo Antonio on the southern Algarve coast. The police said they arrested five of the 12-member gang, but were too late to keep the notes from being driven to Lisbon for circulation.

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DOCKER TESTIFIES ON FALSE CLAIMS

Undercover Agent Says He
Was Coached on How to
Collect for 'Injury'

By RONALD SMOTHERS

A black-hooded undercover agent for the Waterfront Commission of New York Harbor testified yesterday that port employees had easy access to a network of lawyers and doctors who helped them file and collect on fraudulent claims for workmen's compensation.

With the help of a claims representative and two doctors, the agent said, he was able to submit records of injuries that never existed, medical treatment that never took place and examinations by doctors he never saw. All of this was said to have resulted in the collection of \$1,260 in weekly loss-of-earnings benefits over three months and \$445 paid to doctors by the Federal Office of Workers Compensation Programs.

The doctors allegedly got fees for minimal work or work they did not do, and the claims representative, although not paid anything in advance by the "claimant," stood to gain by receiving a fee out of any lump sum paid if medical examinations "proved" that the agent had suffered permanent injury.

Such "manufactured or exaggerated claims," according to commission officials, account for a substantial part of the \$25 million annual premium paid by port concerns for insurance.

The faked claims, they said, suggest a higher risk than actually exists in the stevedoring industry, which employs nearly 17,000 longshoremen and other workers.

Some Companies Leave

In some cases the high claim rate for New York and New Jersey port companies has made it impossible for some to get insurance coverage, and has driven employers to other areas.

These findings emerged in the first of two days of hearings held by the Waterfront Commission at the New York County Lawyers Association building on one facet of the economic conditions adversely affecting the port area.

The commission's undercover agent, who got a job on a pier as a longshoreman last January, let it be known among his fellow workers that he needed a large amount of money. He was soon approached by another worker who told him of people "who could guarantee him \$7,000" in Workmen's Compensation benefits "if you follow instructions."

Reached by 'Steerer'

He subsequently heard from a "steerer," a fellow worker, who, he said, directed him to a claims representative for Workmen's Compensation applicants named John Gargano, with offices at 568 Bay Street in Staten Island. He said then he "fabricated an accident," went to the address given to him and talked with an "Angela Guardino," said by commission investigators to be Mr. Gargano's sister.

Miss Guardino, he said, told him that the back injury he had reported to his employer did not mean much money and suggested that he also claim an injury to his right shoulder and hip. He said she filled out forms to that effect for him and referred him to a Dr. Edwin A. Campbell, with offices at 425 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, with a Dr. Frank Guarino.

The examination by Dr. Campbell, according to the hooded witness, consisted of commands to raise his right arm and leg, followed by commands to stop the motion before it was completed.

The witness said the condition suggested by Miss Guardino was confirmed by the doctor, who then ordered physical therapy treatments at his office three times a week.

Tapes Played Back

Later, when the insurance company wanted its own physician to examine the agent, he got in touch with Mr. Gargano, who, according to tapes played by the commission lawyers, "instructed" the agent in exactly what he should do as well as say.

"This way, I'll tell you what to complain about, how to act, etc., etc., and we'll see if we get by him. If we don't, we have a couple of aces up our sleeve yet, O.K.?" Mr. Gargano allegedly said to the undercover agent.

Later in the afternoon, Mr. Gargano, Miss Guardino, Drs. Campbell and Guarino, and several of their employees appeared under subpoena before the commission. All but one asserted their constitutional rights and refused to answer questions on the subject.

Gustave Newman, lawyer for Mr. Gargano and Miss Guardino, called the proceedings "theatrical," "elaborate" and "for the benefit of the press."

Salvatore Camp, counsel to the Waterfront Commission, said that information it had developed would be turned over to Federal or local prosecutors. The hearing will continue today, at 14 Vesey Street.

COUNTRY FUN FOR KIDS
AID THE FRESH AIR FUND



The three monkeys are giving the American corporation a bad name

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Forbes	78.7%
Business Week	64.0%
Fortune	46.6%
Time	45.5%
Newsweek	32.3%
U.S. News & World Report	28.2%

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FORBES: CAPITALIST TOOL

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